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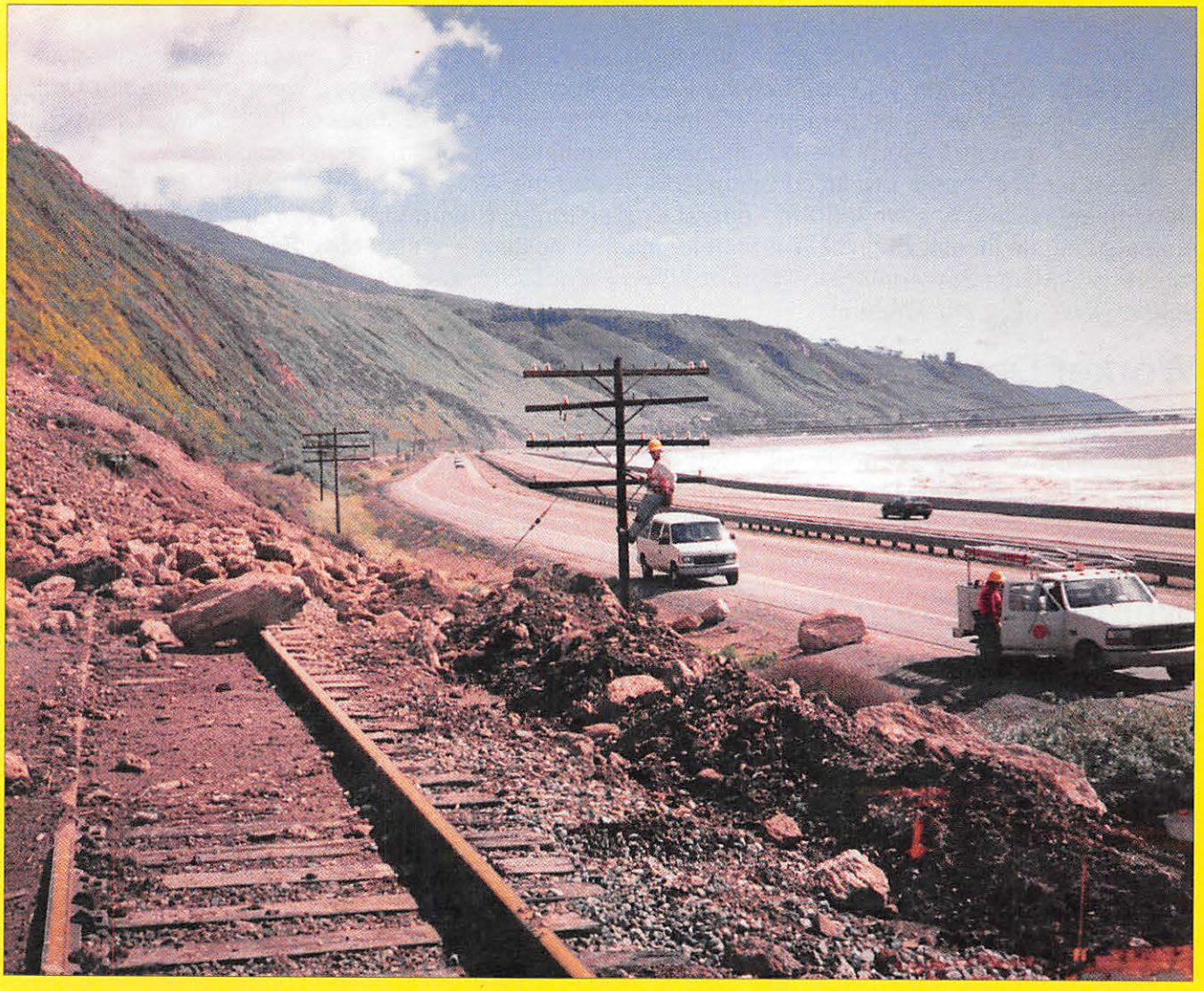
The Signalman's Journal

Volume 79, Number 6 December 1998



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News Digest

Wal-Mart's Red, White & Green Sales Campaign

Wal-Mart's "Buy American" ad campaign, which includes U.S. flags, patriotic symbols and red-white-and-blue displays, is designed to make consumers think the giant store carries lots of American-made products. But look behind the red, white and blue and you're likely to find green.

Wal-Mart's slogans, "Buy American." "Bring It Home to the U.S.A." and "Made Right Here," are an attempt to mislead consumers into thinking they're buying American-made products, says UFCW President Douglas Dority. Citing the findings of a new report on Wal-Mart, Dority says that of 895 surveyed apparel products sold by Wal-Mart, 80 percent are made in 43 other countries. Worse yet: Of the surveyed products that were directly imported and distributed by Wal-Mart, rather than other suppliers, only 2 percent were American-made.

And although the American flag is a prominent part of one of Wal-Mart's most popular private clothes label, Faded Glory, only 5 percent of the Faded Glory products surveyed were made in the United States. Dority also noted the company did not disclose the imported status of the clothing it sells on its Internet site, despite Federal Trade Commission regulations requiring such disclosure.

Based on the report, produced by the UFCW and the AFL-CIO Food and Allied Service Trades Department, Dority has written the Federal Trade Commission and the attorney generals of all 50 states urging an investigation of Wal-Mart for alleged violations of deceptive advertising laws. The full report, *Wal-Mart's Buy American Program: Using Patriotism to Deceive the American People,* is available at www.ufcw.org/wm.html.

Worker Dead, Boss Jailed

The owner of an Indiana steel construction firm has been sentenced to four months in prison for willful violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act that resulted in a worker's death. Roy G. Stoops plead guilty in the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania to willful violations of OSHA fall protection and training standards after a worker fell to his death earlier this year at a warehouse construction project in Jonestown, Pa.

Waiting for Good News

A disputed August 12 election at Mercy-Scranton Hospital in Scranton, Pa., was settled last week when the NLRB opened the ballots and certified a stunning SEIU District 1199P victory for more than 1,000 workers. In the four units, nonprofessionals voted 327-76; LPNS and tech workers, 141-38; RNs, 265-81 and other professionals, 55-41. In Lane County, Ore., a unit of 85 care givers for the developmentally disabled at the Alford Taylor Group Home voted for SEIU Local 503 representation Oct. 9. In Baltimore last week, a unit of 225 RNs at the Veterans Administration Medical Center voted for Local 1998 (Professional Staff Nurses Association), an SEIU affiliate.

Not Working for Peanuts

Community leaders in 12 cities joined Northwest Airlines flight attendants to rally for better jobs and better service. The 11,000 flight attendants, members of Teamsters Local 2000, have been trying to get a contract with decent pay and pensions for two years. The company can afford it: Profits last year soared to more than $1 billion and have risen 325 percent since 1993, when flight attendants and other workers were forced to take salary and benefit cuts.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen accepts letters from individuals wishing to comment on subjects of interest to BRS members. Parties wishing to write to the Editor should address their letters to:

The Signalman's Journal
Box U
Mt. Prospect, IL 60056

The Signalman's Journal reserves the right to edit letters for clarity, punctuation and length. All letters must be signed; however, names will be withheld from publication upon request.

The Signalman's Journal

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Cover: Signalman Dave Prochnow repairs damaged line wire after a land slide on the UP tracks at Sea Cliff Block in Ventura, California.
Photo Submitted By: D.E. Roper, Local 104.

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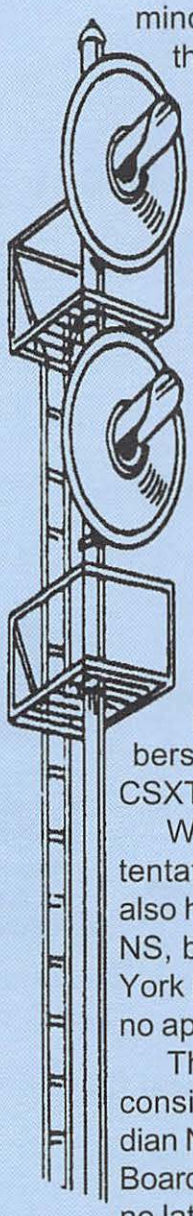
1998 - A Year in Review

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN



As I look back on 1998, I am reminded of all of the achievements that this organization has accomplished by working together, both as a union and as a part of rail labor.

One of those accomplishments resulted in the appointment of Cherryl T. Thomas as the Neutral Member of the Railroad Retirement Board (RRB). With the appointment of Ms. Thomas, the RRB is functioning the way it was designed.

This year also saw the Surface Transportation Board approve the sale of Conrail to CSXT and NS. This organization has worked diligently to protect the rights of our members during the sale of Conrail to CSXT and Norfolk Southern.

We have been able to achieve a tentative agreement with CSXT and also have a tentative agreement with NS, but NS is forcing us into a New York Dock arbitration proceeding for no apparent reason.

The STB also has accepted for consideration the merger of Canadian National and Illinois Central. The Board will announce the final decision no later than May 11, 1999.

BRS members once again have had success in reducing the number of Signalmen killed by moving trains or equipment. Unfortunately, 1998 was marred by the death of Amtrak Signal Helper Neville Thomas, Jr. This fatality illustrates that there is still work to be done concerning the protection of roadway workers. Hopefully we can implement measures to ensure that this type of tragedy never again occurs. BRS members need to be ever vigilant as we strive to accomplish the goal of zero accidents, zero fatalities and zero injuries.

This was a year that Amtrak ratified their agreement covering wages and benefits by a 4 to 1 margin. The agreement recognized the valuable contributions of BRS members in the safe transportation of commuters. This contract was a first step in the right direction in bringing the wages of BRS members on Amtrak in line with BRS members on other railroads.

"BRS members work in one of the most highly regulated industries in the nation. We must continuously monitor proposed legislation to ensure that any gains that we have made are not weakened or repealed by the forces that work against us."

Any year would not be complete without the obligatory political problems from Washington D.C. In 1998 anti-worker members of Congress introduced "Paycheck Protection" legislation designed to silence working families in the political process.

By working as one through the direction of

the AFL-CIO, organized labor flexed its political muscle when it defeated California Proposition 226. It addition to defeating this unpopular legislation, labor gained new strength and momentum for the November national elections.

We were able to gain five pro-labor members in the House of Representatives and maintain the status quo in the Senate.

The 1998 national elections showed once again how important it is for BRS members to support the Signalmen's Political League (SPL). When politicians use their voices and votes, it is vital that their words and actions reflect the needs of the working people. Working together through SPL, both active and retired BRS members can make this a reality.

We need to be active in the political arena in the coming year. BRS members work in one of the most highly regulated industries in the nation. We must continuously monitor proposed legislation to ensure that any gains that we have made are not weakened or repealed by the forces that work against us.

One of the most important items that the BRS has been involved with in 1998 is the Railroad Safety Advisory Committee (RSAC) Positive Train Control (PTC) working group. This group has been exploring the viability of PTC and how it will improve railroad safety, improve railroad productivity and facilitate the introduction of high-speed ground transportation in the United States. This working group will also be involved in the revision of the 49 CFR 236 Rules, Standards, and Instructions Governing the Installation, and Repair of Signal and Train Control Systems, Devices and Appliances. This will continue to be an important task for this organization. We will be working on the language that will affect all aspects of the new processor based equipment that will make up the majority of signal equipment in the next century.

In July of this year, the BRS met in Cincinnati, Ohio for the 47th Regular Convention. Throughout the Convention, delegates representing members from across the country debated crucial issues affecting their livelihood. The delegates also voiced their strong desire to remain an independent organization. This Convention showed that BRS members are prepared to move forward in unity to advance the interests of our organization.

Among those interests that will be worked on in 1999, are Section 6 notices to the railroads involved in the National Wage and Fringe Benefit Agreement, rail safety legislation and possible changes to the Railroad Retirement Act.

As 1999 approaches, the BRS looks forward to working with the FRA, rail labor and rail management to seek solutions to many of the problems that continue to affect the quality of life and our industry. The BRS has always remained in the forefront on these issues and we will continue to lead into the coming year.

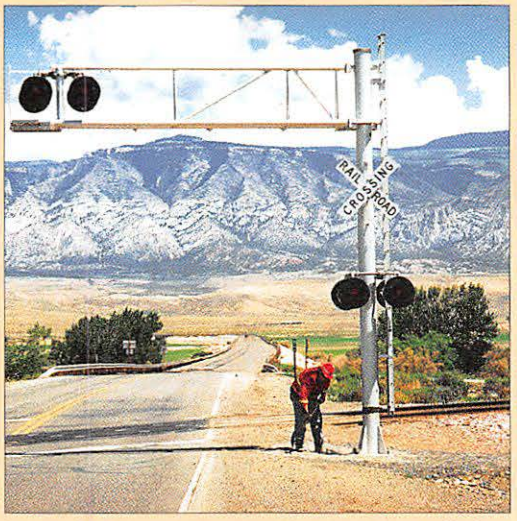
I hope each member and their family has a joyous holiday season and a very safe and productive 1999.

I remain, in solidarity,

W. Dan Pickett

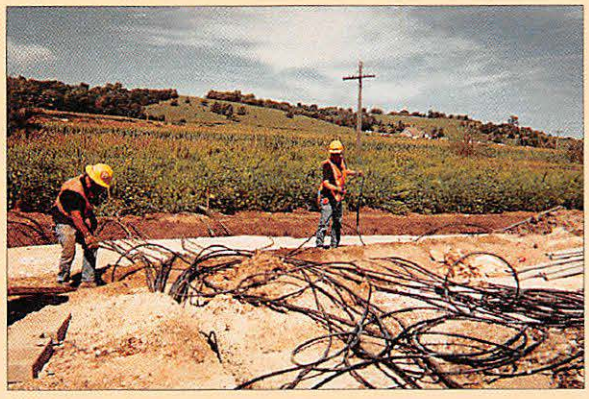
1998 Photo Contest Winners

Entries submitted by BRS members **G.T. Urfer, M.R. Britton** and **R.V. Strelko** have been selected as the winning photos in the 15th Annual Signalman's Journal Photo Contest. The three winning entries, presented on this page, were also featured in previous issues of *The Signalman's Journal*. The first place winner will receive a BRS logo wristwatch, the second place winner will receive a BRS jacket and the third place winner will receive a BRS windbreaker and hat.



*1st place photo - **G.T. Urfer***

The first place winning entry, submitted by Local 87 member **G.T. Urfer,** appeared on the cover of the August issue of *The Signalman's Journal*. Brother Urfer's photo depicts Assistant Signalman Toby Collins shoveling gravel at Kane, Wyoming crossing on the Casper Subdivision-Colorado Division of the Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad. Brother Urfer has 19 years of service with the Burlington Northern/Santa Fe. Brother Urfer currently holds the position of General CTC Maintainer headquartered in Billings Montana. When not at work, Urfer enjoys hunting, fishing, and bike riding with his wife Fran. Brother Urfer and his wife Fran, have two children, Gina and Scott and four grandchildren.



*2nd place photo - **M.R. Britton***

The second place winning entry, submitted by Local 98 member **M.R. Britton,** appeared in the April issue of *The Signalman's Journal*. Brother Britton's photo shows UP Signalman D. Hackins and Assistant Signalman K.L. Hopwood placing cable into a trench. Brother Britton has two years of service with the Union Pacific. In his free time, he enjoys collecting railroad memorabilia. Brother Britton presently resides in Newton, Iowa, with his significant other Alice James.

The third place winning entry, submitted by Local 84 member **R.V. Strelko,** appeared on the cover of the June issue of *The Signalman's Journal*. The entry by Brother Strelko shows N.J. Transit's Assistant Supervisor R. Brown, Signal Maintainer J.M. Lipari and Signal Trainee M.P. Flaherty awaiting the closure of the River Drawbridge in order to adjust the rail check boxes on Track One. Brother Strelko hired out with New Jersey Transit and presently has 17 years of service.

*3rd place photo - **R.V. Strelko***

In what little spare time he has, Brother Strelko says he enjoys photography and singing Kareoke.

He currently holds the position of Signal Maintainer working out of Summit, New Jersey.

The Journal congratulates the winners in the 1998 contest, our 15th annual photo competition for BRS members. *The Journal* also thanks the many Signalmen who took the time to provide the excellent photos that have appeared in the magazine throughout the year.

The Signalman's Journal Photo Contest will return in 1999. Information, rules and an entry form are provided on the following page.

1999 Photo Contest Will Be 16th Annual

The Signalman's Journal will conduct its 16th Annual Photo Contest during 1999, accepting entries of signal-related photographs from Brotherhood members for publication in *The Signalman's Journal* and judging in the popular contest.

The Signalman's Journal will again award a union-made BRS logo wristwatch for 1st place, a union-made BRS jacket for 2nd place and a union-made BRS windbreaker and hat for 3rd place to the winners selected in 1999.

The Signalman's Journal encourages members to submit photographs which feature signal equipment or Signalmen working at their craft. All entries must include some element of signal equipment or signal work. Photographs of Signalmen at work will be considered for entry in the contest only when the photographs depict proper safety equipment (for example: hard hats, eye protection, or other necessary safety gear) and other generally recognized safe work practices.

The contest rules for 1999 are as follows:

1. Photographs should be color and no smaller than 3x5 size. Negatives or Polaroid photos will not be considered. There is no limit on the number of entries.

2. Photographs must include some element of signal work or signal equipment. This can include Signalmen working or signal equipment of any kind incorporated into a scene.

3. The final date for receipt of photographs for consideration in the 1999 contest will be October 1, 1999. Early entries are encouraged. All entries will be considered for publication in *The Signalman's Journal.*

4. All photographs submitted will be considered property of *The Signalman's Journal.*

5. Photographs entered in the contest must be accompanied by the full information specified on the entry form. Information must include the name, address and phone number of the photographer; the identification of any individuals in the photo (i.e., name, title, local); photo location and the name of railroad involved.

6. Participants may include additional information on a separate sheet of paper. **Please DO NOT write on the back of photographs.** Be sure each entry is clearly identified when sending more than one entry.

7. This contest is open only to active and retired members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen.

8. Mail all entries to:

THE SIGNALMAN'S JOURNAL
BOX U
MOUNT PROSPECT, IL 60056-9048

ENTRY FORM—1999 PHOTO CONTEST

Name _____

Local _____

Mailing Address:

Street or Box _____

City_____ **State**___ **Zip**_____

Phone ( ) _____

R.R. Employer _____

Job Title _____

Photo Location _____

Photo Description _____

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1998 AREMA Communication & Signal Conference

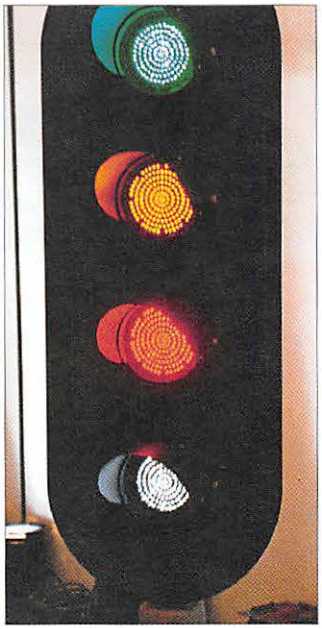
New products and the safety benefits they present dominated the American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association's 1998 Communication and Signal Conference in St. Louis, Missouri, September 13-16.

Among the new products that were presented by Railway System Suppliers were Prototypes of Positive Train Control (PTC) systems, Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) for color light signals, lap top computers as trouble shooting tools and the newest versions of highway crossing gate mechanisms along with grade crossing warning devices.

In addition to the many exhibits, conference attendees heard reports from industry representatives concerning a multitude of topics.

Chuck Dettman, Executive Vice President Safety and Operations of the Association of American Railroads (AAR), addressed the conference. While talking about regulatory efforts in the rail industry, Dettman stated that "it is not prudent to spend billions of dollars to prevent 30 injuries and seven fatalities a year."

When asked about Dettman's remarks, BRS President Dan Pickett stated, "In the last five years we have made great strides in improving safety for roadway workers specifically, railroad employees in general and the traveling public through the regulatory process. The regulations have not cost the industry 'billions of dollars' as Mr. Dettman claimed. In addition to improving safety, the regulations have also improved productivity, which is one of the reasons that the railroads agreed to the negotiated rulemakings in the first place."



LED color light signal

A lap top computer is hooked up to a signal system as a diagnostic tool.

The conference included sessions on various signal and communication topics. A report titled, "Safety Critical Methodology for Signaling and Train Control Systems" was presented by Dr. Ted C. Giras, Ph.D., Visiting Professor and Co Director Center for Safety-Critical Systems, University of Virginia, Joe Noffsinger, Chief Engineer, C&S Assets, Consolidated Rail Corporation and Barry W. Johnson, Ph.D, Professor and Co-Director Center for Safety-Critical Systems, University of Virginia.

The report explained that traditional railroad signaling and control systems have achieved safety objectives with historical design concepts classified as non-vital and vital. Vital is a design concept that is fail-safe in that when a fault is detected, the system reverts to its most restrictive state of operation as a proactive rather than reactive action. At the same time, non-vital implementation has traditionally not required exhaustive error detection as is implemented with vital systems. This approach has served the railroads very well over the past century, as signaling and train control systems have been relay based.

As the railroad industry moves to next generation signaling and train control systems, such as Positive Train Control (PTC), which are microprocessor-based implemented with extensive embedded software and communication-based intensive architectures, the traditional concepts of non-vital and vital limit the understanding of safety. The purpose of the report was to explain how safety is quantified for next generation signaling and train control systems and builds upon the large body of safety-critical methodology used outside the railroad safety technology.

Among the attendees at this year's conference from the BRS were: Dan Pickett, President, Joe Mattingly, Vice President-Midwest, Val Van Artsdalen, Vice President-West, Tim DePaepe, Director of Research, Stan Strickland, Vice General Chairman, Seaboard Coast Line General Committee, Walt Barrows, Norfolk & Western General Chairman, and Bill Wilson, Louisville & Nashville General Chairman.

(l-r) Bill Wilson, L&N General Chairman, Dan Pickett, President, Walt Barrows, N&W General Chairman, and Stan Strickland, Vice General Chairman SCL.

SPL Report:

November 3 Election Results

All BRS members should be proud of what you accomplished at the polls this past November 3. The BRS and the AFL-CIO know how huge the union effort was during this election. The focus was on one-to-one contact with individual union members and family members — reaching back to our roots to make this the year of the worksite and the doorstep and the telephone.

The unions of the AFL-CIO put together a coordinated effort and registered half a million more union members and family members for this election. The AFL-CIO also:

√ Sent 9.5 million pieces of mail to union households,
√ made 5.5 million personal telephone calls
√ created 511 separate pieces of worksite literature to educate our members about issues and candidates' records on the issues, and then got those leaflets out in hundreds of thousands of worksites
√ and had 392 Labor 98 coordinators working on contests for House, Senate, Governor as well as state and local races.

In the last 20 years, there has never been a union-led effort like this among working families. Today we begin the task of taking on the job that this Congress failed to do on behalf of working families. The November 3 election showed that when the working men and women of American unite, they can election men and women that support labor.

The following list contains the results from the November 3 national elections.

	Democrats *Italics = Incumbent*	Republicans **Bold = Winner**
Alabama		
Governor:	**Donald Siegelman** 58%	*Bob James* 42%
House:		
District 1:		***Sonny Callahan*** 100%
District 2:	Joe Fondren 31%	***Terry Everett*** 69%
District 3:	Joe Turnham 42%	***Bob Riley*** 58%
District 4:	Don Bevill 44%	***Robert Aderholt*** 56%
District 5:	***Bud Cramer*** 70%	Gil Aust 30%
District 6:	Donna Smalle 28%	***Spencer Bachus*** 72%
District 7:	***Earl Hilliard*** 100%	
Senate:	Clayton Suddith 37%	***Richard Shelby*** 63%
Alaska		
Governor:	***Tony Knowles*** 65%	John Lindauer 22%
House		
At-Large:	Jim Duncan 35%	***Don Young*** 63%
Senate:	Joseph Sonneman 20%	***Frank Murkowski*** 75%
Arizona		
Governor:	Paul Johnson 36%	***Jane Dee Hull*** 61%
House		
District 1:	David Mendoza 36%	***Matt Salmon*** 64%
District 2:	***Ed Pastor*** 67%	Ed Barron 29%
District 3:	Stuart Starky 33%	***Bob Stump*** 67%
District 4:	Eric Ehst 32%	***John Shadegg*** 64%
District 5:	Tom Volgy 45%	***Jim Kolbe*** 52%
District 6:	Steve Owens 45%	***J.D. Hayworth*** 52%
Senate:	Ed Ranger 28%	***John McCain*** 68%
Arkansas		
Governor:	Bill Bristow 39%	***Mike Huckabee*** 60%
House		
District 1:	***Marion Berry*** 100%	
District 2:	***Vic Snyder*** 58%	Phil Wyrick 42%
District 3:	Asa Hutchinson 81%	
District 4:	Judy Smith 43%	***Jay Dickey*** 58%
Senate:	**Blanche Lincoln** 55%	Fay Boozman 42%
California		
Governor:	**Gray Davis** 58%	Daniel Lungren 38%
House		
District 1:	**Mike Thompson** 62%	Mark Luce 33%
District 2:	Roberts Braden 35%	***Wally Herger*** 62%
District 3:	Sandra Dunn 45%	**Douglas Ose** 53%
District 4:	David Shapiro 35%	***John Doolittle*** 62%
District 5:	***Robert Matsui*** 72%	Robert Dinsmore 26%
District 6:	***Lynn Woolsey*** 58%	Ken McAuliffe 26%
District 7:	***George Miller*** 77%	Norman Reece 23%
District 8:	***Nancy Pelosi*** 86%	David Martz 12%
District 9:	***Barbara Lee*** 83%	Claiborne Sanders 13%
District 10:	***Ellen Tauscher*** 53%	Charles Ball 44%
District 11:	Robert Figueroa 36%	***Richard Pombo*** 61%
District 12:	***Tom Lantos*** 74%	Robert Evans 21%
District 13:	***Fortney Stark*** 71%	James Goetz 27%
District 14:	***Anna Eshoo*** 69%	John "Chris" Haugen 28%
District 15:	Dick Lane 38%	***Tom Campbell*** 60%
District 16:	***Zoe Lofgren*** 73%	Horace Thayn 23%
District 17:	***Sam Farr*** 64%	Bill McCampbell 33%
District 18:	***Gary Condit*** 87%	
District 19:	***G. Radanovich*** 80%	
District 20:	***Cal Dooley*** 61%	Cliff Unruh 39%
District 21:		***Bill Thomas*** 79%
District 22:	***Lois Capps*** 55%	Tom Bordonaro 43%
District 23:	Daniel Gonzalez 40%	***Elton Gallegly*** 60%
District 24:	***Brad Sherman*** 58%	Randy Hoffman 38%
District 25:		***Howard McKeon*** 75%
District 26:	***Howard Berman*** 82%	

(Continued on next page)

...November 3 Election Results

(Continued from previous page)

District 27:	Barry Gordon 47%	***James Rogan*** 50%
District 28:	Janice Nelson 39%	***David Dreier*** 58%
District 29:	***Henry Waxman*** 74%	Mike Gottlieb 22%
District 30:	***Xavier Becerra*** 82%	Patricia Jean Parker 18%
District 31:	***Matt Martinez*** 71%	Frank Moreno 22%
District 32:	***Julian Dixon*** 87%	Larry Ardito 11%
District 33:	***L. Roybal-Allard*** 87%	Wayne Miller 13%
District 34:	**Grace Napolitano** 68%	Edward Perez 28%
District 35:	***Maxine Waters*** 89%	
District 36:	Janice Hahn 47%	**Steven Kuykendall** 49%
District 37:	**Juanita McDonald** 85%	Saul Lankster 15%
District 38:	Peter Mathews 44%	***Steve Horn*** 53%
District 39:	Cecy Groom 34%	***Ed Royce*** 63%
District 40:	Robert Conaway 32%	***Jerry Lewis*** 65%
District 41:	Eileen Ansari 41%	**Gary Miller** 53%
District 42:	***George Brown*** 55%	Elia Pirozzi 40%
District 43:	Mike Rayburn 38%	***Ken Calvert*** 55%
District 44:	Ralph Waite 36%	***Mary Bono*** 60%
District 45:	Patricia Neal 38%	***Dana Rohrabacher*** 58%
District 46:	***Loretta Sanchez*** 56%	Robert Dornan 39%
District 47:	Christina Avalos 30%	***Christopher Cox*** 68%
District 48:		***Ron Packard*** 77%
District 49:	Christine Kehoe 46%	***Brian Bilbray*** 49%
District 50:	***Bob Filner 100%***	
District 51:	Daniel Kripke 35%	***Randy Cunningham*** 61%
District 52:		**Duncan Hunter 76%**
Senate:	***Barbara Boxer*** 53%	Matthew Fong 43%

Colorado

Governor:	Gail Schoettler 49%	***Bill Owens*** 49%
House:		
District 1:	***Diana DeGette*** 67%	Nancy McClanahan 30%
District 2:	**Mark Udall** 50%	Bob Greenlee 47%
District 3:	Robert Kelley 31%	***Scott McInnis*** 66%
District 4:	Susan Kirkpatrick 40%	***Robert Schaffer*** 60%
District 5:	Ken Alford 26%	***Joel Hefley*** 73%
District 6:	Henry Strauss 43%	**Tom Tancredo** 55%
Senate:	Dottie Lamm 35%	**B.N. Campbell 62%**

Connecticut

Governor:	Barbara Kennelly 35%	***John Rowland*** 63%
House:		
District 1:	**John Larson** 59%	Kevin O'Connor 41%
District 2:	***Sam Gejdenson*** 61%	Gary Koval 35%
District 3:	***Rosa DeLauro*** 71%	Martin Reust 27%
District 4:	Jon Kantrowitz 30%	***Christopher Shays*** 69%
District 5:	***James Maloney*** 50%	Mark Nielsen 48%
District 6:	Charlotte Koskoff 39%	***Nancy Johnson*** 59%
Senate:	***Christopher Dodd*** 65%	Gary Franks 32%

Delaware

House		
At-Large:	Dennis Williams 32%	***Michael Castle*** 66%

Florida

Governor:	Kenneth MacKay 45%	**Jeb Bush** 55%
House:		
District 1:		***Joe Scarborough*** 100%
District 2:	**Allen Boyd** 100%	
District 3:	***Corrine Brown*** 56%	Bill Randall 44%
District 4:		***Tillie Fowler*** 100%
District 5:	***Karen Thurman*** 66%	
District 6:		***Clifford Stearns*** 100%
District 7:		***John Mica*** 100%
District 8:	Al Krulick 34%	***Bill McCollum*** 66%
District 9:		***Michael Bilirakis*** 100%
District 10:		***Bill Young*** 100%
District 11:	***Jim Davis*** 65%	Joe Chillura 35%
District 12:		***Charles Canady*** 100%
District 13:		***Dan Miller*** 100%
District 14:		***Porter Goss*** 100%
District 15:	David Golding 37%	***Dave Weldon*** 63%
District 16:		***Mark Foley*** 100%
District 17:	***Carrie Meek*** 100%	
District 18:		Ileana Ros-Lehtinen 100%
District 19:	***Robert Wexler*** 100%	
District 20:	***Peter Deutsch*** 100%	
District 21:	Patrick Cusack 25%	***Lincoln Diaz-Balart*** 75%
District 22:		***Clay Shaw*** 100%
District 23:	***Alcee Hastings*** 100%	
Senate:	***Bob Graham*** 63%	Charles Crist 37%

Georgia

Governor:	**Roy Barnes** 53%	Guy Millner 44%
House:		
District 1:		***Jack Kingston*** 100%
District 2:	***Sanford Bishop*** 57%	Joseph McCormick 43%
District 3:		***Michael Collins*** 100%
District 4:	***C. McKinney*** 61%	Sunny Warren 39%
District 5:	***John Lewis*** 79%	John H. Lewis 21%
District 6:	Gary Pelphrey 29%	***Newt Gingrich*** 71%
District 7:	James Williams 45%	***Bob Barr*** 55%
District 8:	Ronald Cain 38%	***Saxby Chambliss*** 62%
District 9:		***Nathan Deal*** 100%
District 10:	D Spencer Freeman 41%	***Charles Norwood*** 59%
District 11:	Vincent Littman 31%	***John Linder*** 69%
Senate:	Michael Coles 45%	***Paul Coverdell*** 52%

Hawaii

Governor:	***Ben Cayetano*** 50%	Linda Lingle 49%
House:		
District 1:	***Neil Abercrombie*** 62%	Gene Ward 36%
District 2:	***P Takemoto Mink*** 69%	Carol Douglass 24%
Senate:	***Daniel Inouye*** 79%	Crystal Young 18%

Idaho

Governor:	Robert Huntley 29%	**Dirk Kempthorne** 68%
House:		
District 1:	Dan Williams 45%	***Helen Chenoweth*** 55%
District 2:	Richard Stallings 45%	**Mike Simpson** 53%
Senate:	Bill Mauk 28%	**Mike Crapo** 69%

Illinois

Governor:	Glenn Poshard 47%	**George Ryan** 51%
House:		
District 1:	***Bobby Rush*** 87%	Marlene White Ahimaz 11%
District 2:	***Jesse Jackson Jr.*** 89%	Robert Gordon 10%
District 3:	***William Lipinski*** 72%	Robert Marshall 28%
District 4:	***Luis Gutierrez*** 82%	John Birch 16%
District 5:	***Rod Blagojevich*** 74%	Alan Spitz 26%
District 6:	Thomas Cramer 30%	***Henry Hyde*** 67%
District 7:	***Danny Davis*** 93%	
District 8:	Mike Rothman 31%	***Philip Crane*** 69%
District 9:	**J. Schakowsky** 74%	Herbert Sohn 23%
District 10:		***John Porter*** 100%
District 11:	Gary Mueller 41%	***Gerald Weller*** 59%
District 12:	***Jerry Costello*** 60%	William Price 40%
District 13:	Susan Hynes 39%	**Judy Biggert** 61%
District 14:	Robert Cozzi 30%	***Dennis Hastert*** 70%
District 15:	Laurel Prussing 39%	***Thomas Ewing*** 61%
District 16:		***Donald Manzullo*** 100%

District 17:	***Lane Evans*** 52%	Mark Baker 48%
District 18:		***Ray LaHood*** 100%
District 19:	**David Phelps** 58%	Brent Winters 42%
District 20:	Rich Verticchio 39%	***John Shimkus*** 61%
Senate:	*C. Moseley-Braun* 47%	**Peter Fitzgerald** 51%

Indiana

House:		
District 1:	***Peter Visclosky*** 72%	Michael Petyo 26%
District 2:	Sherman Boles 38%	***David McIntosh*** 61%
District 3:	***Tim Roemer*** 58%	Daniel Holtz 42%
District 4:	Mark Wehrle 37%	***Mark Souder*** 63%
District 5:	David Steele 36%	***Steve Buyer*** 63%
District 6:	Bob Kern 17%	***Dan Burton*** 72%
District 7:	Dutch Hillenburg 28%	***Edward Pease*** 69%
District 8:	Gail Riecken 46%	***John Hostettler*** 52%
District 9:	**Baron Hill** 51%	Jean Leising 48%
District 10:	***Julia Carson*** 58%	Gary Hofmeister 39%
Senate:	***Evan Bayh*** 64%	Paul Helmke 35%

Iowa

Governor:	**Tom Vilsack** 52%	Jim Ross Lightfoot 47%
House:		
District 1:	Bob Rush 42%	***Jim Leach*** 57%
District 2:	Rob Tully 44%	***Jim Nussle*** 55%
District 3:	***Leonard Boswell*** 57%	Larry McKibben 41%
District 4:	Jon Dvorak 34%	***Greg Ganske*** 65%
District 5:		***Thomas Latham*** 100%
Senate:	David Osterberg 31%	***Charles Grassley*** 68%

Kansas

Governor:	Tom Sawyer 23%	***Bill Graves*** 73%
House:		
District 1:	James Phillips 19%	***Jerry Moran*** 81%
District 2:	James Clark 39%	***Jim Ryun*** 61%
District 3:	**Dennis Moore** 52%	*Vince Snowbarger* 48%
District 4:	James Lawing 38%	***Todd Tiahrt*** 59%
Senate:	Paul Feleciano 32%	***Sam Brownback*** 65%

Kentucky

House:		
District 1:	Thomas Barlow 45%	***Edward Whitfield*** 55%
District 2:	Bob Evans 35%	***Ron Lewis*** 64%
District 3:	Chris Gorman 48%	***Anne Northup*** 52%
District 4:	**Kenneth Lucas** 53%	Gex Williams 47%
District 5:	S. Bailey-Bamer 22%	***Harold Rogers*** 78%
District 6:	Ernesto Scorsone 46%	**Ernie Fletcher** 53%
Senate:	Scotty Baesler 49%	**Jim Bunning** 50%

Louisiana

House:		
District 1:		***Robert Livingston*** 100%
District 2:	***William Jefferson*** 86%	
District 3:		***Billy Tauzin*** 100%
District 4:		***Jim McCrery*** 100%
District 5:		***John Cooksey*** 100%
District 6:	Marjorie McKeithen 49%	***Richard Baker*** 51%
District 7:	***Chris John*** 100%	
Senate:	***John Breaux*** 64%	Jim Donelon 32%

Maine

Governor:	**Angus King** (Ind.) 59%	
House:		
District 1:	***Thomas Allen*** 60%	Ross Connelly 36%
District 2:	***John Baldacci*** 76%	Jonathan Reisman 24%

Maryland

Governor:	***P. Glendening*** 56%	Ellen Sauerbrey 44%
House:		
District 1:	Irving Pinder 31%	***Wayne Gilchrest*** 69%
District 2:	Kenneth Bosley 31%	***Robert Ehrlich*** 69%
District 3:	***Benjamin Cardin*** 78%	Colin Harby 22%
District 4:	***Albert Wynn*** 86%	John Kimble 14%
District 5:	***Steny Hoyer*** 66%	Robert Ostrom 34%
District 6:	Timothy McCown 37%	***Roscoe Bartlett*** 63%
District 7:	***Elijah Cummings*** 86%	Kenneth Kondner 14%
District 8:	Ralph Neas 40%	***Constance Morella*** 60%
Senate:	***Barbara Mikulski*** 71%	R. Zimmerman Pierpont 29%

Massachusetts

Governor:	Scott Harshbarger 47%	***Paul Cellucci*** 51%
House:		
District 1:	***John Olver*** 72%	Gregory Morgan 28%
District 2:	***Richard Neal*** 100%	
District 3:	***James McGovern*** 57%	Matthew Amorello 42%
District 4:	***Barney Frank*** 100%	
District 5:	***Martin Meehan*** 71%	David Coleman 29%
District 6:	***John Tierney*** 55%	Peter Torkildsen 42%
District 7:	***Edward Markey*** 71%	Patricia Long 29%
District 8:	**Michael Capuano** 82%	Philip Hyde 12%
District 9:	***Joe Moakley*** 100%	
District 10:	***William Delahunt*** 70%	Eric Bleicken 30%

Michigan

Governor:	Geoffrey Fieger 38%	***John Engler*** 62%
House:		
District 1:	***Bart Stupak*** 59%	Michelle McManus 40%
District 2:	Bob Shrauger 30%	***Peter Hoekstra*** 69%
District 3:	John Ferguson 25%	***Vernon Ehlers*** 73%
District 4:		***Dave Camp*** 91%
District 5:	***James Barcia*** 71%	Donald Brewster 27%
District 6:	Clarence Annen 28%	***Fred Upton*** 70%
District 7:	Jim Berryman 40%	***Nick Smith*** 57%
District 8:	***Debbie Stabenow*** 57%	Susan Grimes Munsell 39%
District 9:	***Dale Kildee*** 56%	Tom McMillin 42%
District 10:	***David Bonior*** 52%	Brian Palmer 45%
District 11:	Travis Reeds 34%	***Joseph Knollenberg*** 64%
District 12:	***Sander Levin*** 56%	Leslie Touma 42%
District 13:	***Lynn Rivers*** 58%	Thomas Hickey 40%
District 14:	***John Conyers*** 87%	Vendella Collins 11%
District 15:	***C. Kilpatrick*** 86%	C. Boyd Fields 11%
District 16:	***John Dingell*** 67%	William Morse 31%

Minnesota

Governor:	**Jesse Ventura (Reform Party)** 37%	
House:		
District 1:	Tracy Beckman 45%	***Gil Gutknecht*** 55%
District 2:	***David Minge*** 57%	Craig Duehring 38%
District 3:	Stanley Leino 24%	***Jim Ramstad*** 72%
District 4:	***Bruce Vento*** 54%	Dennis Newinski 40%
District 5:	***Martin Sabo*** 67%	Frank Taylor 28%
District 6:	***William Luther*** 50%	John Kline 46%
District 7:	***Collin Peterson*** 72%	Aleta Edin 28%
District 8:	***James Oberstar*** 66%	Jerry Shuster 27%

Mississippi

House:		
District 1:	Rex Weathers 31%	***Roger Wicker*** 67%
District 2:	***B. Thompson*** 71%	
District 3:		***Charles Pickering*** 85%
District 4:	**Ronnie Shows** 53%	Delbert Hosemann 45%
District 5:	***Gene Taylor*** 78%	Randy McDonnell 19%

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...November 3 Election Results

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Missouri

House:		
District 1:	***William Clay*** 73%	Richmond Soluade 24%
District 2:	John Ross 28%	***James Talent*** 70%
District 3:	***Dick Gephardt*** 56%	William Federer 42%
District 4:	***Ike Skelton*** 70%	Cecilia Noland 28%
District 5:	***Karen McCarthy*** 66%	Penny Bennett 31%
District 6:	***Pat Danner*** 71%	Jeff Bailey 27%
District 7:	Marc Perkel 24%	**Roy Blunt 73%**
District 8:	A. Heckemeyer 36%	**Jo Ann Emerson 63%**
District 9:	Linda Vogt 36%	**Kenny Hulshof 62%**
Senate:	Jeremiah Nixon 44%	**Christopher Bond 53%**

Montana

House		
At-Large:	Dusty Deschamps 44%	**Rick Hill 53%**

Nebraska

Governor:	Bill Hoppner 46%	**Mike Johanns 54%**
House:		
District 1:	Don Eret 26%	**Doug Bereuter 74%**
District 2:	Michael Scott 34%	***Lee Terry 66%***
District 3:		**Bill Barrett 85%**

Nevada

Governor:	Jan Laverty Jones 42%	**Kenny Guinn** 52%
House:		
District 1:	**Shelley Berkley** 49%	Don Chairez 46%
District 2:		***Jim Gibbons*** 81%
Senate:	***Harry Reid*** 48%	John Ensign 48%

New Hampshire

Governor:	***Jeanne Shaheen*** 66%	Jay Lucas 31%
House:		
District 1:	Peter Flood 33%	***John E. Sununu*** 67%
District 2:	Mary Rauh 45%	***Charles Bass*** 53%
Senate:	G. Condodemetraky 28%	***Judd Gregg*** 68%

New Jersey

House:		
District 1:	***Robert Andrews*** 73%	Ronald Richards 23%
District 2:	Derek Hunsberger 31%	***Frank LoBiondo*** 66%
District 3:	Steven Polansky 35%	***Jim Saxton*** 62%

"I'd love to meet with your Union Committee... but right now I'm buried in paperwork."

District 4:	Larry Schneider 35%	***Christopher Smith*** 62%
District 5:	Mike Schneider 33%	***Marge Roukema*** 64%
District 6:	***Frank Pallone*** 57%	Michael Ferguson 40%
District 7:	Maryanne Connelly 44%	***Bob Franks*** 52%
District 8:	***William Pascrell*** 62%	Matthew Kirnan 36%
District 9:	***Steven Rothman*** 64%	Steve Lonegan 34%
District 10:	***Donald Payne*** 83%	William Wnuck 11%
District 11:	John Scollo 30%	***R. Frelinghuysen*** 68%
District 12:	**Rush Holt** 50%	*Mike Pappas* 47%
District 13:	***Robert Menendez*** 80%	Theresa de Leon 17%

New Mexico

Governor:	Martin Chavez 46%	***Gary Johnson*** 54%
House:		
District 1:	Phillip Maloof 43%	***Heather Wilson*** 46%
District 2:	E. Shirley Baca 42%	***Joe Skeen*** 58%
District 3:	**Thomas Udall** 53%	*William Redmond* 43%

New York

Governor:	Peter Vallone 33%	***George Pataki*** 54%
House:		
District 1:	William Holst 36%	***Michael Forbes*** 64%
District 2:	John Bace 30%	***Rick Lazio*** 66%
District 3:	Kevin Langberg 35%	***Peter King*** 65%
District 4:	***C. McCarthy*** 52%	Gregory Becker 47%
District 5:	***Gary Ackerman*** 65%	David Pinzon 33%
District 6:	***Gregory Meeks*** 100%	
District 7:	**Joseph Crowley** 66%	James Dillon 28%
District 8:	***Jerrold Nadler*** 86%	Theodore Howard 14%
District 9:	**Anthony Weiner** 66%	Louis Telano 24%
District 10:	***Edolphus Towns*** 92%	Ernestine Brown 6%
District 11:	***Major Owens*** 90%	David Greene 9%
District 12:	***Nydia Velazquez*** 82%	Rosemarie Markgraf 13%
District 13:	Eugene Prisco 33%	***Vito Fossella*** 66%
District 14:	***Carolyn Maloney*** 77%	Stephanie Kupferman 23%
District 15:	***Charles Rangel*** 93%	David Cunningham 6%
District 16:	***Jose Serrano*** 95%	Thomas Bayley 4%
District 17:	***Eliot Engel*** 88%	Peter Fiumefreddo 12%
District 18:	***Nita Lowey*** 83%	
District 19:	Richard Collins 33%	***Sue Kelly*** 63%
District 20:	Paul Feiner 39%	***Benjamin Gilman*** 58%
District 21:	***Michael McNulty*** 74%	Lauren Ayers 26%
District 22:	Jean Bordewich 42%	**John Sweeney** 55%
District 23:		***Sherwood Boehlert*** 80%
District 24:	Neil Tallon 21%	***John McHugh*** 79%
District 25:	Yvonne Rothenberg 31%	***James Walsh*** 69%
District 26:	***Maurice Hinchey*** 62%	William Walker 31%
District 27:	Bill Cook 42%	**Thomas Reynolds** 58%
District 28:	***Louise Slaughter*** 64%	Richard Kaplan 31%
District 29:	***John LaFalce*** 57%	Chris Collins 41%
District 30:	Crystal Peoples 32%	***Jack Quinn*** 68%
District 31:	Caleb Rossiter 25%	***Amo Houghton Jr.*** 68%
Senate:	**Charles Schumer** 54%	Alfonse D'Amato 45%

North Carolina

House:		
District 1:	***Eva Clayton*** 62%	Ted Tyler 37%
District 2:	***Bob Etheridge*** 57%	Dan Page 42%
District 3:	Jonathan Williams 37%	***Walter Jones*** 62%
District 4:	***David Price*** 57%	Thomas Roberg 42%
District 5:	Michael Robinson 32%	***Richard Burr*** 68%
District 6:		***Howard Coble*** 89%
District 7:	***Mike McIntyre*** 91%	
District 8:	Mike Taylor 48%	**R. "Robin" Hayes** 51%
District 9:	Rory Blake 30%	***Sue Myrick*** 69%
District 10:		***Cass Ballenger*** 86%
District 11:	David Young 42%	***Charles Taylor*** 59%

District 12:	***Melvin Watt*** 56%	John Scott Keadle 42%
Senate:	**John Edwards** 51%	Lauch Faircloth 47%

North Dakota

House		
At-Large:	***Earl Pomeroy*** 56%	Kevin Cramer 41%
Senate:	***Byron Dorgan*** 63%	Donna Nalewaja 35%

Ohio

Governor:	Lee Fisher 45%	**Bob Taft** 50%
House:		
District 1:	Roxanne Qualls 47%	***Steve Chabot*** 53%
District 2:	Charles Sanders 24%	***Rob Portman*** 76%
District 3:	***Tony Hall*** 69%	John Shondel 31%
District 4:	Paul McClain 36%	***Michael Oxley*** 64%
District 5:	Susan Darrow 33%	***Paul Gillmor*** 67%
District 6:	***Ted Strickland*** 57%	Nancy Hollister 43%
District 7:	Donald Minor 28%	***Dave Hobson*** 67%
District 8:	John Griffin 29%	***John Boehner*** 71%
District 9:	***Marcy Kaptur*** 81%	Edward Emery 19%
District 10:	***Dennis Kucinich*** 67%	Joseph Slovenec 33%
District 11:	**S. Tubbs Jones** 79%	James Hereford 13%
District 12:	Edward Brown 37%	***John Kasich*** 63%
District 13:	***Sherrod Brown*** 62%	Grace Drake 38%
District 14:	***Thomas Sawyer*** 63%	Thomas Watkins 37%
District 15:	Adam Miller 26%	***Deborah Pryce*** 59%
District 16:	Peter Ferguson 36%	***Ralph Regula*** 64%
District 17:	***James Traficant*** 68%	Paul Alberty 32%
District 18:	Robert Burch 40%	***Bob Ney*** 60%
District 19:	Elizabeth Kelley 34%	***Steven LaTourette*** 66%
Senate:	Mary Boyle 44%	**George Voinovich** 56%

Oklahoma

Governor:	Laura Boyd 41%	***Frank Keating*** 58%
House:		
District 1:	Howard Plowman 38%	***Steve Largent*** 62%
District 2:	Hugh Kent Pharaoh 40%	***Tom Coburn*** 58%
District 3:	Walt Roberts 38%	***Wes Watkins*** 62%
District 4:	Ben Odom 38%	***J.C. Watts*** 62%
District 5:	M.C. Smothermon 32%	***Ernest Istook*** 68%
District 6:	Paul Barby 33%	***Frank Lucas*** 65%
Senate:	Don Carroll 31%	***Don Nickles*** 66%

Oregon

Governor:	***John Kitzhaber*** 63%	Bill Sizemore 31%
House		
District 1:	**David Wu** 52%	Molly Bordonaro 45%
District 2:	Kevin Campbell 36%	**Greg Walden** 61%
District 3:	***Earl Blumenauer*** 84%	
District 4:	***Peter DeFazio*** 67%	Steve Webb 31%
District 5:	***Darlene Hooley*** 55%	Marylin Shannon 39%
Senate:	***Ronald Wyden*** 59%	John Lim 36%

Pennsylvania

Governor:	Ivan Itkin 31%	***Thomas Ridge*** 57%
House:		
District 1:	***Robert Brady*** 81%	William Harrison 17%
District 2:	***Chaka Fattah*** 86%	Anne Marie Mulligan 14%
District 3:	***Robert Borski*** 60%	Charles Dougherty 40%
District 4:	***Ron Klink*** 64%	Mike Turzai 36%
District 5:		***John Peterson*** 85%
District 6:	***Tim Holden*** 61%	John Meckley 39%
District 7:	Martin D'Urso 28%	***Curt Weldon*** 72%
District 8:	Bill Tuthill 33%	***Jim Greenwood*** 63%
District 9:		***Bud Shuster*** 100%
District 10:	Patrick Casey 48%	**Donald Sherwood** 49%
District 11:	***Paul Kanjorski*** 67%	Stephen Urban 33%
District 12:	***John Murtha*** 68%	Timothy Holloway 32%
District 13:	**Joseph Hoeffel** 52%	Jon Fox 47%
District 14:	***William Coyne*** 60%	Bill Ravotti 38%
District 15:	Roy Afflerbach 45%	**Patrick Toomey** 55%
District 16:	Robert Yorczyk 29%	***Joseph Pitts*** 71%
District 17:		***George Gekas*** 100%
District 18:	***Michael Doyle*** 68%	Richard Walker 32%
District 19:	Linda Ropp 29%	***William Goodling*** 68%
District 20:	***Frank Mascara*** 100%	
District 21:	Larry Klemens 37%	***Philip English*** 63%
Senate:	William Lloyd 35%	***Arlen Specter*** 61%

Rhode Island

Governor:	Myrth York 42%	***Lincoln Almond*** 51%
House:		
District 1:	***Patrick Kennedy*** 67%	Ronald Santa 27%
District 2:	***Robert Weygand*** 72%	John Olaf Matson 25%

South Carolina

Governor:	**Jim Hodges** 53%	*David Beasley* 45%
House:		
District 1:		***Mark Sanford*** 91%
District 2:	Jane Frederick 41%	***Floyd Spence*** 58%
District 3:		***Lindsey Graham*** 100%
District 4:	Glenn Reese 40%	**James DeMint** 58%
District 5:	***John Spratt*** 57%	Mike Burkhold 41%
District 6:	***James Clyburn*** 73%	Gary McLeod 25%
Senate:	***Ernest Hollings*** 52%	Bob Inglis 46%

South Dakota

Governor:	Bernie Hunhoff 33%	***William Janklow*** 64%
House		
At-Large:	Jeff Moser 25%	***John Thune*** 75%
Senate:	***Thomas Daschle*** 62%	Ron Schmidt 36%

Tennessee

Governor:	John Hooker 29%	***Don Sundquist*** 69%
House:		
District 1:	Kay White 31%	***William Jenkins*** 69%
District 2:		***John Duncan*** 89%
District 3:	James Lewis 31%	***Zach Wamp*** 66%
District 4:	Jerry Cooper 40%	***Van Hilleary*** 60%
District 5:	***Bob Clement*** 83%	
District 6:	***Bart Gordon*** 55%	Walt Massey 45%
District 7:		***Ed Bryant*** 100%
District 8:	***John Tanner*** 100%	
District 9:	***Harold Ford Jr.*** 79%	Claude Burdikoff 19%

Texas

Governor:	Garry Mauro 31%	***George W. Bush*** 69%
House:		
District 1:	Max Sandlin 59%	Dennis Boerner 41%
District 2:	***Jim Turner*** 58%	Brian Babin 41%
District 3:		***Sam Johnson*** 91%
District 4:	***Ralph Hall*** 58%	***Jim Lohmeyer*** 41%
District 5:	Victor Morales 44%	***Pete Sessions*** 56%
District 6:	Ben Boothe 26%	***Joe Barton*** 73%
District 7:		***Bill Archer*** 93%
District 8:		***Kevin Brady*** 91%
District 9:	***Nick Lampson*** 64%	Tom Cottar 36%
District 10:	***Lloyd Doggett*** 85%	
District 11:	***Chet Edwards*** 83%	
District 12:	Tom Hall 36%	***Kay Granger*** 62%
District 13:	Mark Harmon 31%	***Mac Thornberry*** 68%
District 14:	Loy Sneary 44%	***Ron Paul*** 55%
District 15:	***Ruben Hinojosa*** 59%	Tom Haughey 41%
District 16:	***Silvestre Reyes*** 88%	
District 17:	***Charles Stenholm*** 54%	Rudy Izzard 45%
District 18:	***S. Jackson Lee*** 90%	

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...November 3 Election Results

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District 19:	Sidney Blankenship 16%	***Larry Combest*** 84%
District 20:	**Charlie Gonzalez** 63%	James Walker 36%
District 21:		***Lamar Smith*** 91%
District 22:	Hill Kemp 34%	***Tom DeLay*** 65%
District 23:	Charlie Jones 35%	***Henry Bonilla*** 64%
District 24:	Martin Frost 58%	Shawn Terry 41%
District 25:	***Ken Bentsen*** 58%	John Sanchez 41%
District 26:		***Dick Armey*** 88%
District 27:	***Solomon Ortiz*** 63%	Erol Stone 35%
District 28:	***Ciro Rodriguez*** 91%	
District 29:	***Gene Green*** 93%	
District 30:	***E. B. Johnson*** 70%	Carrie Kelleher 29%

Utah

House:		
District 1:	Steve Beierlein 30%	***James Hansen*** 68%
District 2:	Lily Eskelsen 43%	***Merrill Cook*** 53%
District 3:		***Christopher Cannon*** 77%
Senate:	Scott Leckman 33%	***Robert Bennett*** 64%

Vermont

Governor:	***Howard Dean*** 56%	Ruth Dwyer 41%
House		
At-Large:	***B. Sanders (Ind.)64%***	
Senate:	***Patrick Leahy*** 72%	Fred Tuttle 23%

Virginia

House:		
District 1:		***Herbert Bateman*** 77%
District 2:	***Owen Pickett*** 100%	
District 3:	***Robert Scott*** 77%	
District 4:	***Norman Sisisky*** 100%	
District 5:	***Virgil Goode*** 100%	
District 6:	David Bowers 31%	***Robert Goodlatte*** 69%
District 7:		***Thomas Bliley*** 74%
District 8:	***James Moran*** 67%	Demaris Miller 33%
District 9:	***F. Boucher*** 61%	J.A. "Joe" Barta 39%
District 10:	Cornell Brooks 25%	***Frank Wolf*** 72%
District 11:		***Thomas Davis*** 83%

Washington

House:		
District 1:	**Jay Inslee** 51%	*Rick White* 43%
District 2:	G. Cammermeyer 45%	***Jack Metcalf*** 55%
District 3:	**Brian Baird** 55%	Don Benton 45%
District 4:	Gordon Pross 25%	***Doc Hastings*** 69%
District 5:	Brad Lyons 38%	***George Nethercutt*** 57%
District 6:	***Norm Dicks*** 68%	Bob Lawrence 32%
District 7:	***Jim McDermott*** 89%	
District 8:	H.B. Benedict 42%	***Jennifer Dunn*** 58%
District 9:	***Adam Smith*** 65%	Ron Taber 35%
Senate:	***Patty Murray*** 58%	Linda Smith 42%

West Virginia

House:		
District 1:	***Alan Mollohan*** 85%	
District 2:	***Robert Wise*** 73%	Sally Anne Kay 21%
District 3:	***Nick Rahall*** 86%	

Wisconsin

Governor:	Ed Garvey 39%	***Tommy Thompson*** 60%
House:		
District 1:	Lydia Spottswood 42%	**Paul Ryan** 58%
District 2:	**Tammy Baldwin** 53%	Josephine Musser 47%
District 3:	***Ron Kind*** 72%	Troy Brechler 28%
District 4:	***Gerald Kleczka*** 58%	Thomas Reynolds 42%
District 5:	***Tom Barrett*** 78%	Jack Melvin 22%
District 6:		***Thomas Petri*** 93%
District 7:	***David Obey*** 60%	Scott West 40%
District 8:	Jay Johnson 46%	**Mark Green** 54%
District 9:		***Jim Sensenbrenner*** 91%
Senate:	**Russell Feingold** 50%	Mark Neumann 48%

Wyoming

Governor:	John Vinich 40%	***Jim Geringer*** 56%
House		
At-Large:	Scott Farris 39%	***Barbara Cubin*** 58%

FRA Strengthens Railroad Communications Requirements

On September 4, the FRA published the final rule for 49CFR220 Railroad Communications.

As part of the new regulations, FRA Administrator Jolene M. Molitoris announced that for the first time the FRA will require radio or wireless communications devices, such as cellular telephones or data radio terminals, for many classifications of railroad operations and for roadway workers.

The regulations, which were published in the Federal Register, require most trains to be equipped with radio systems or wireless communications devices. Railroads must also equip signal maintainers, track work crews and other roadway workers with communication devices. The new rules are designed to facilitate communications through the application of existing and new technologies, and to increase reliability of both routine and emergency communications.

The regulations were developed in cooperation with industry and government experts appointed by the FRA's Railroad Safety Advisory Committee (RSAC), a collection of railroad industry representatives that regularly advises the agency on regulatory issues.

"Safety is the Secretary Slater's highest transportation priority, and these new regulations demonstrate how industry and government can work together effectively as partners to advance the cause of transportation safety," stated Administrator Molitoris. "These standards will ensure that the ability to communicate necessary and urgent safety messages' will be universal for the nation's railroads."

To provide flexibility for small railroads, communication equipment standards and implementation periods have been determined according to the size of the railroad. Large railroads must equip each train with a working radio in each occupied controlling locomotive and with redundant wireless communication devices.

For small railroads, the variety of factors, including whether the train transports passengers, hauls hazardous materials, engages in joint operations with large railroads, or operates above specified speeds. The communication equipment requirements for roadway workers also vary according to railroad size.

For a complete copy of 49CFR220 Regulation, visit the DOT website at: www.access.gpo.gov/nara/index/html.

The Union Difference - Get the Facts

Union members know that collective bargaining power means better health and retirement benefits, more secure jobs, bigger paychecks and a brighter future for their families.

But it can be tough telling non-union members what that difference really is. The following points highlight some of the major benefits of being a union member.

Union pay is higher for nearly all types of work

Union workers earn 34 percent more than nonunion workers, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. In 1997, that meant $640 in median weekly earnings for full-time work, compared with $478 for nonunion workers.

Union membership brings one of the greatest pay differences in the protective services, where members earn $724 per week, compared with $418 for nonunion members - a difference of 73 percent. The union difference means that union machine operators earn 50 percent more than nonunion operators, and union administrative and clerical workers earn 35 percent more than employees who don't belong to unions.

The union advantage in earnings also is substantial in farming, fish and forestry (74 percent), laborers and handlers (64 percent), transportation and moving (46 percent), precisions, craft and repair (45 percent) and technicians (20 percent).

Union workers have better benefits

Union workers are more likely to receive health care benefits, according to the U.S. Labor Department. In 1995, 85 percent of union workers in medium and large establishments had medical care benefits - compared with 74 percent of nonunion workers.

And organized workers are also more likely to have retirement and short-term disability benefits. In fact, 79 percent of unionists have defined-benefit coverage plans, which are federally insured with a guaranteed monthly payment, compared with 44 percent of nonunion workers.

"A month-long hospital stay could have meant financial ruin. But because of my union, my medical bills were covered, my wife and three children received financial help and I returned to a job I enjoy. Belonging to Laborers Local 156 literally saved my life." - Scott Small, New Brunswick, N.J.

Union wages are higher for minorities and women

Union women earn 40 percent more than nonunion women; African American union members earn 44 percent more than their nonunion counterparts; for Latino workers, the union advantage is 53 percent.

"Our union (job) pays $2 to $3 more than most of the nonunion jobs around here, I used to work 16 hours to make what I now earn in an eight-hour day. We get good benefits in our package, and a pension plan that is only an option for nonunion workers." - James Corl, Culinary Workers Local 226.

Incomes are higher in free states

Right-to-work laws are a bad deal for workers because they hinder their ability to exercise collective bargaining rights and lower the average pay for everyone at the worksite. These restrictions result in lower union density: the percentage of workers who belong to unions is 7.6 percent in right-to-work states, compared with 16.8 percent in free states.

This is a clear bread-and-butter issue. In 1996, the average annual pay in free states was $29,100 and in right-to-work states, it was $24, 600 - an 18 percent difference.

Unions increase productivity

Recent studies indicate that unions increase productivity. The voice that union members have on the job - which helps them share in decision-making about promotions and work and production standards - increase productivity and improves management practices. Better training, lower turnover and longer tenure also make union workers more productive.

"When this company hit a bad patch, our union didn't walk away. We took our ideas to management and they listened. We came together as a team to get this company back on the road. Now everyone has a voice in making this plant work better." - Mike Gunarich, machinist at Harley-Davidson, York, Pa.

Union workers have greater job stability

Sixty percent of union workers have been with their current employers for at least 10 years, but only 30 percent of nonunion workers can make the same claim. Union workers have greater job stability, in part because they're more satisfied with their jobs, get better pay and benefits and have access to fair grievance procedures.

More important, most collectively bargained agreements protect workers from unjust discharge. Nonunion workers are "employees at will" who can be fired at any time for any reason - or no reason at all.

Workers of all ages belong to unions

Union membership is highest among 45 to 54-year olds, 29 percent of whom are organized. In addition, almost 1 million union members are younger than 25.

America's First "Smart" Highway-Rail Crossing is Dedicated

Recently, Federal Railroad Administrator (FRA) Jolene M. Molitoris participated in the dedication of a new advanced technology gate system at the School Street Crossing in Groton, Connecticut. The demonstration project represents a step forward in the FRA's commitment to reducing highway-rail crossing collisions and developing high-speed passenger rail service.

"This crossing demonstration will provide the FRA and others an excellent opportunity to test and study how state-of-the-art technology will enable the high-speed trains of the 21st Century to operate efficiently and safely," said Administrator Molitoris.

The demonstration project features a "four quadrant" gate system and an in-cab/ at-grade crossing advance warning system which alerts locomotive engineers to slow down, or stop if there is a disabled vehicle or other obstruction on the track.

This grade crossing safety demonstration is an important component of Amtrak's plans to inaugurate high-speed service in Southeastern Connecticut on the Northeast Corridor (NEC). If the demonstration is successful, the technology may be deployed elsewhere in the United States in preparation for high-speed rail service in other designated corridors.

Funding for the demonstration originated under Section 1036 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), and funds for improvements will be available under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). The FRA contributed $800,000 or 80 percent of the cost of gate installation. The State of Connecticut, through the Connecticut Department of Transportation (ConnDOT) provided the remaining $200,000.

Decreasing the risk of highway-rail crossing collisions is a key element of the high-speed rail corridor plan. In keeping with the Department of Transportation's goal of zero tolerance for accidents, injuries or fatalities, the FRA is working with railroads, and state and local governments to eliminate crossings where possible and demonstrate cost-effective and practical technologies to reduce the number of highway-rail crossing casualties nationwide.

JOB OPPORTUNITY

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Milwaukee, WI

Installs, monitors, tests and repairs railroad signal and crossing equipment. Must have good communication skills and five years railroad experience with a minimum of 2 years of Signal Maintainer's experience being required. Relocation allowance available.

Assistant Signalman
Northern, IL
Southern, WI

Duties include cable and wiring installation, digging ditches and climbing poles. Must be able to travel system-wide and have adequate transportation. Knowledge of basic electricity and/or electronics required. Valid drivers license required.

Qualified candidates please mail or fax resume which must include work history and educational background to:

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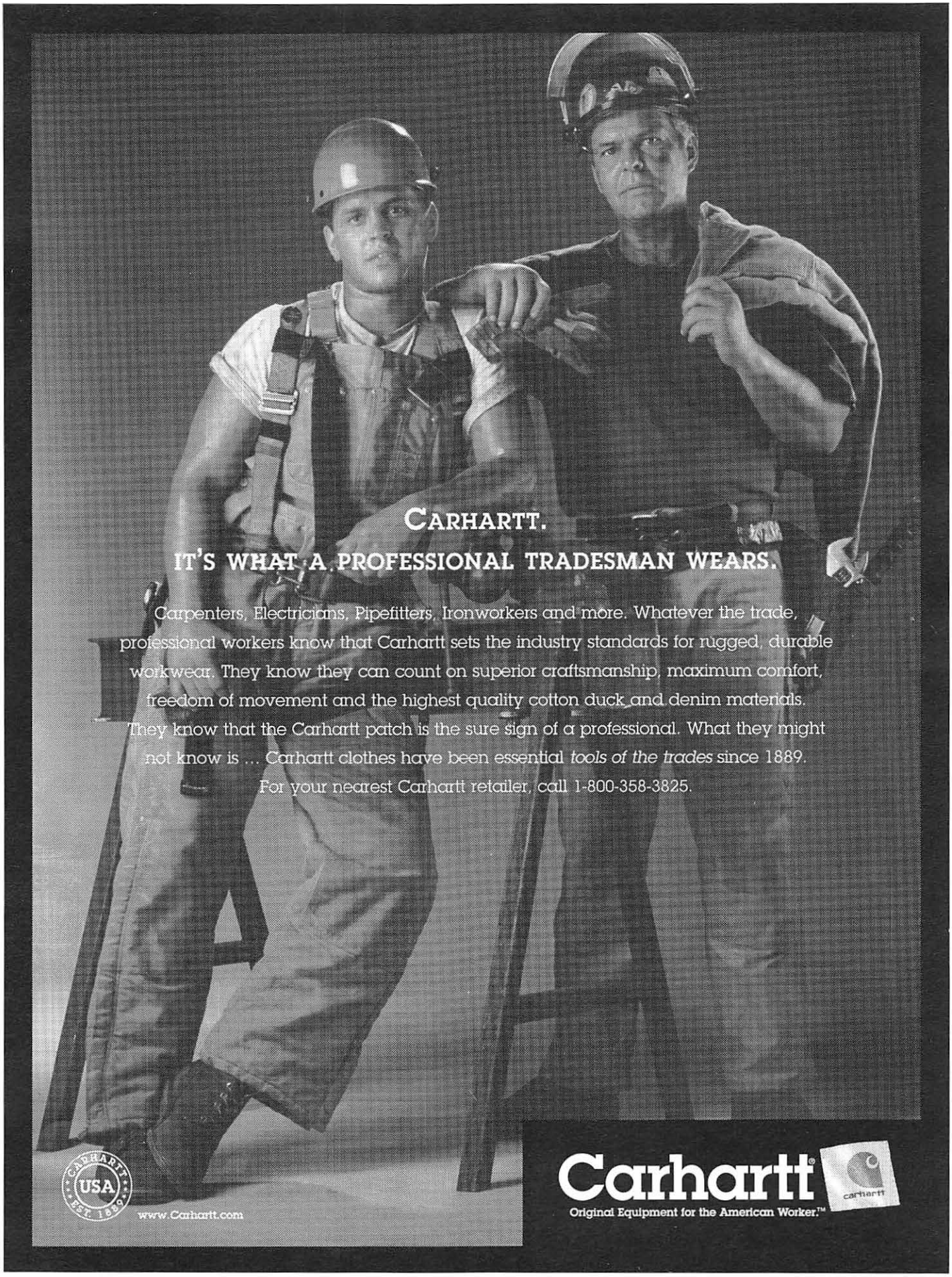
Personnel Department
105 South Fifth Street
P.O. Box 530
Minneapolis, MN 55440
Fax (612) 347-8243

Equal Opportunity Employer. Minorities, females, veterans and individuals with disabilities are encouraged to apply.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SLEEP IQ TEST

Being on call 24 hours a day will take its toll on all signalmen eventually. In order to perform your duties efficiently and enjoy your time off with your family, it is critical that BRS members get adequate rest. The following test and accompanying article will help you achieve that goal.

Answer the questions that follow either True or False. Then check your answers and determine YOUR Sleep IQ!

1) During sleep, your brain rests. T F
2) You cannot learn to function normally with one or two fewer hours of sleep a night than you need. T F
3) Boredom makes you feel sleepy, even if you have had enough sleep. T F
4) Resting in bed with your eyes closed cannot satisfy your body's need for sleep. T F
5) Snoring is not harmful as long as it doesn't disturb others or wake you up. T F
6) Everyone dreams every night. T F
7) The older you get, the fewer hours of sleep you need. T F
8) Most people don't know when they are sleepy. T F
9) Raising the volume of your radio will help you stay awake while driving. T F
10) Sleep disorders are mainly due to worry or psychological problems. T F
11) The human body never adjusts to night shift work. T F
12) Most sleep disorders go away even without treatment. T F

SCORING

11-12 correct: A - Congratulations, you're a sleep genius!
8-10 correct: B - Not bad! Learn more facts about sleep to improve your life.
4-7 correct: C - Study the answers and you'll see why sleep is so important!
1-3 correct: D - It's never too late to learn about sleep! Why not start now?

Sleep IQ Test Answers

1. **False.** While your body rests, your brain doesn't. An active brain during sleep prepares us for alertness and peak functioning the next day.

2. **True.** Sleep need is biological. While children need more sleep than adults, how much sleep any individual needs is genetically determined. Most adults need eight hours of sleep to function at their best. How to determine what you need? Sleep until you wake on your own...without an alarm clock. Feel rested? That's your sleep need. You can teach yourself to sleep less, but not to need less sleep.

3. **False.** When people are active, they usually don't feel sleepy. When they take a break from activity, or feel bored, they may notice that they are sleepy. However, what causes sleepiness most is sleep loss: not getting the sleep you need. Adults who don't get enough good sleep feel sleepy when they're bored. Boredom like a warm or dark room, doesn't cause sleepiness, it merely unmasks it.

4. **True.** Sleep is as necessary to health as food and water, and rest is not a substitute for sleep. As noted above, sleep is an active process needed for health and alertness. When you don't get the sleep you need, your body builds up a sleep debt. Sooner or later, this debt must be paid...with sleep. If you drive when you're sleepy, you place yourself and others at risk because drowsy drivers can fall asleep at the wheel with little or no warning. Sleepiness contributes to driver inattention, which is related to one million crashes each year!

5. **False.** Snoring may indicate the presence of a life-threatening sleep disorder called sleep apnea. People with sleep apnea snore loudly and arouse repeatedly during the night, gasping for breath. These repeated awakenings lead to severe daytime sleepiness, which raises the risk for accidents and heart problems. Yet 95% of those with sleep apnea remain unaware that they have a serious disorder. The good news: With treatment, patients can improve their sleep and alertness, and reduce their risk for accidents and health problems. Physicians and sleep specialists should be

consulted.

6. **True.** Though many people fail to remember their dreams, dreaming does occur for every person, every night. Dreams are most vivid during REM or rapid eye movement sleep.

7. **False.** Sleep needs remain unchanged throughout adulthood. Older people may wake more frequently through the night and may sleep less, but their sleep need is no less than during young adulthood. When older people sleep less at night, they tend to sleep more during the day. Sleep difficulties are not a normal part of aging, although they are all too common. If poor sleep habits, pain or health conditions make sleeping difficult, a physician can help.

8. **True.** Most people don't know when they're sleepy. Researchers have asked thousands of people over the years if they're sleepy, only to be told no...just before the individuals fell asleep! What does this mean? Many people don't know if they are sleepy, when they are sleepy, or why they are sleepy. When driving, don't think you can tough it out if you're sleepy but only a few miles from your destination. If you're sleepy enough, you can fall asleep...anywhere.

9. **False.** If you're having trouble staying awake while driving, the only short-term solution is to pull over at a safe place and take a short nap or have a caffeinated drink. Doing both - for example, drinking coffee, then napping before the caffeine kicks in - may be even better. However, the only long-term solution is prevention...starting out well rested after a good night's sleep. Research shows that loud radios, like chewing gum and open windows, fail to keep sleepy drivers alert.

10. **False.** Stress is the number one reason people report insomnia (difficulty falling or staying asleep). However, stress accounts for only a fraction of the people who suffer either chronic insomnia or difficulty staying alert during the day. Sleep disorders have a variety of causes. Sleep apnea, for example, is caused by an obstruction of the airway during sleep. Narcolepsy, which is characterized by severe daytime sleepiness and sudden sleep attacks, appears to be genetic. No one knows yet what causes restless legs syndrome, in which creepy, crawly feelings arise in the legs and are relieved, momentarily, by motion.

11. **True.** All living things (people, animals even plants) have a circadian or about 24-hour rhythm. This affects when we feel sleepy and alert. Light and dark cycles set these circadian rhythms. When you travel across time zones, your circadian rhythm adjusts when the light and dark cycle changes. For shift workers, the light and dark cycle doesn't change. Therefore, a shift worker's circadian rhythm never adjusts. Whether you work the night shift or not, you are most likely to feel sleepy between midnight and six a.m. And no matter how many years one works a night shift, sleeping during the day remains difficult. Shift workers should avoid caffeine during the last half of their workdays, block out noise and light at bedtime, and stay away from alcohol and alerting activities before going to sleep.

12. **False.** Unfortunately, many people who suffer from sleep disorders don't realize that they have a disorder or that it can be treated. But sleep disorders don't disappear without treatment. Treatment may be behavioral (for example, going to sleep and waking at the same time every day, scheduling naps or losing weight), pharmacological (involving medication), surgical or a combination. Untreated sleep disorders may have serious negative effects, worsening quality of life, school and work performance, and relationships. Worse, untreated sleep disorders may lead to accidents and death.

SLEEP HYGIENE

For many people, falling asleep and staying asleep is a natural process. Yet many good sleepers have also developed specific lifestyle and dietary habits that promote sound sleep. These habits or behaviors known as sleep hygiene - can benefit sleep before, during, and after your time spent in bed. In general, sleep hygiene involves elements related to your behavior, diet, substance use and misuse, light, noise, and other environmental factors. For the most part, sleep hygiene is a matter of common sense, and the techniques suggested here will help most people sleep better.

Elements Affecting Sleep

Stimulants

Caffeine stimulates the brain and interferes with sleep. Coffee, tea, colas, cocoa, chocolate, and some prescription and non-prescription drugs contain caf

(Continued on next page)

...SLEEP IQ TEST

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feine and should not be taken within 3 to 4 hours of bedtime. When caffeine is consumed within 3 to 4 hours of bedtime, it can make it more difficult for people to fall asleep and stay asleep. The more caffeine a person uses, the greater the effect on a good night's sleep. Although mild daytime use of caffeine probably does not hinder sleep at night, heavy or regular use during the day can lead to withdrawal symptoms and sleep difficulties at night. Nicotine is another stimulating drug that interferes with sleep, and nicotine withdrawal can also disrupt sleep throughout the night. Cigarettes and some drugs contain substantial quantities of nicotine. People who quit smoking can expect to fall asleep faster and awaken less during the night, once they overcome the withdrawal effects of the drug.

Alcohol

Alcohol slows brain activity. When used at bedtime, alcohol may help a person fall asleep initially but will disrupt sleep later in the night. Early morning headaches, nightmares, and awakenings during the night may result from having a "nightcap" before bed. Alcoholic beverages should be avoided 4 to 6 hours before bedtime.

Exercise

Regular exercise may help people sleep better. However, the benefits of exercise on sleep depend on what time of day the person exercises and their overall physical fitness. People who are physically fit benefit from exercise when performed about 6 hours before bedtime. Exercise in the morning will have little effect on sleep that night, while the same amount of exercise near bedtime may disrupt that sleep. It is important to note that restricted or limited activity during the day may lead to sleeplessness at night.

Environment

For most people, a comfortable bed in a dark, quiet room is best for a good night's sleep. Some people seem to adjust readily to changes in their sleep environment, while others (insomniacs, elderly) are easily disturbed by subtle changes in their sleep surroundings. If excessive light is a problem, spot lighting and blackout curtains may help. The use of background sound (white noise) or earplugs may also serve to mask disruptive sounds.

Diet

Eating before bedtime will influence the ability to fall asleep and stay asleep. Heavy meals or foods that cause indigestion may prevent sleep or cause sleeplessness during the night. However, a light snack at bedtime can serve to promote sleep. Milk and other dairy products are especially good bedtime snacks, possibly because they contain the natural sleep-promoting substance tryptophan.

Decreasing Time Awake in Bed

Sleep problems are frequently brought on by stress. Once the stress is eliminated, however, changes made to help overcome the sleeplessness and daytime fatigue may cause the sleep problems to continue. These changes in sleep habit may include naps, excessive use of caffeine, alcoholic beverages at bedtime, working at night, and irregular sleep times. Eventually, as the person tries to fall asleep and fails, a fear of sleeplessness and tension may develop. An association between the bedroom and unsuccessful attempts to sleep may develop. The bedroom is no longer seen as a restful place for sleep and relaxation, and the person begins to feel tension and anxiety upon entering the bedroom to sleep. Consequently, some people suffering from sleep problems end up sleeping on a sofa or in a chair and are no longer able to sleep in the bedroom. This phenomenon, called conditioning, may be treated by two techniques: stimulus control and sleep restriction. Stimulus control attempts to reestablish the bond between sleep and the bedroom by decreasing the amount of time physically spent in bed. Sleep restriction consists of reducing the amount of time spent in bed to the estimated time a person actually sleeps. Stimulus control and/or sleep restriction may be used in combination with sleep hygiene guidelines.

Medical Options

Good sleep hygiene improves the sleep of many people but not all. Stimulus control and sleep restriction strategies improve the likelihood of a successful outcome but are more difficult techniques to master.

Nonetheless, if sleeplessness persists after 4 to 6 weeks of modifying sleep and daytime habits, people with sleep problems should consider professional help. Sleep disorders are diagnosed and treated by a variety of healthcare providers, including general practitioners and specialists in neurology, pulmonary medicine, psychiatry, psychology, pediatrics, and many other fields. The American Sleep Disorders Association (ASDA), founded in 1987, is the field's major national organization and represents more than 2400 clinicians and researchers in sleep-disorders medicine. For more information about sleep disorders, contact your healthcare provider. For a list of accredited member sleep-disorder centers near you, contact:

American Sleep Disorders Association
1610 14th Street NW, Suite 300
Rochester, MN 55901

Sleep Hygiene Instructions

1. Maintain a regular daily schedule of activities.

2. Exercise daily in the late afternoon or early evening, 5 to 6 hours before bedtime is best. Avoid exercise within 4 hours before bedtime because it is too stimulating.

3. Set aside time in the evening for thinking and planning. Avoid taking the troubles of the day to bed with you.

4. Just prior to bedtime, try to do something enjoyable and relaxing. Avoid stimulation or distressing mental activity during the last couple of hours before bedtime.

5. Eat a light snack just before bedtime if you feel hungry. Hunger may interfere with sleep.

6. Make your bedroom as quiet and comfortable as possible. Cool rather than warm is usually best.

7. Go to bed at the same time every night and get out of bed at the same time every morning. Avoid all naps. Sleep only during the designated time.

8. Get into bed, turn off the light, and concentrate on relaxing your body. If you have difficulty falling asleep or returning to sleep after an awakening, try to stay in bed, relax, and rest. If you become anxious, angry, and frustrated, get out of bed and do something relaxing for 20 to 30 minutes and then return to bed.

9. Avoid all caffeinated beverages.

10. Reserve your bed and bedroom only for sleeping and sex.

11. Avoid all sleeping medication.

12. Avoid alcoholic beverages.

For more information about sleep and sleep problems, drowsy driving, shift work or sleep disorders, write the National Sleep Foundation, 729 15th St., NW, 4th Fl., Washington, DC 20005.

Or visit the National Sleep Foundation Web site at www.sleepfoundation.org.

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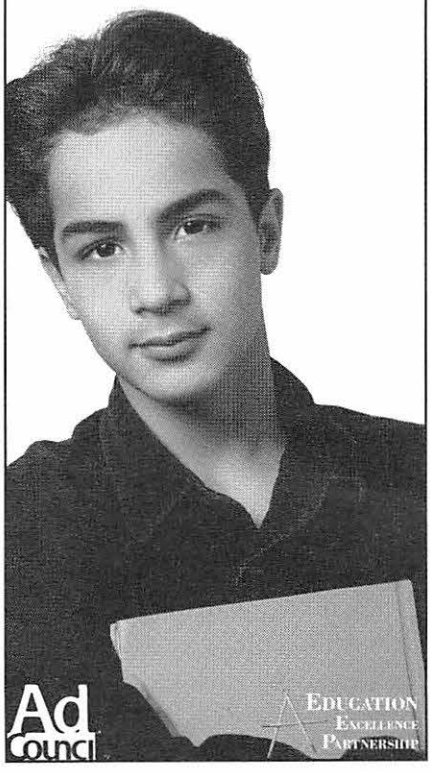

Railroad Retirement INFORMATION

Applying for a Railroad Retirement Annuity

Prospective retirees should be aware of what steps to take and what documents are required by the Railroad Retirement Board when applying for retirement benefits, so that they can avoid delays and begin receiving payments from the Board as soon as possible after their retirement date. The following questions and answers describe this application process and will be of particular interest to those retiring in the near future.

1. How are railroad retirement annuity applications filed?

Applications are filed through the Railroad Retirement Board's field offices. Applicants may file in person, at a Board office, or with a Board representative at a regularly scheduled service location, or they may file their applications by telephone and mail. Persons filing by telephone receive the same information and instructions that are provided to those filing in person; forms requiring signatures and other documents are then handled by mail.

To locate the nearest Board field office, applicants should look in the telephone directory under "United States Government," or check with their local union official or rail employer, post office, or Federal Information Center. Most Board field offices are open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Under the Board's Customer Service Plan, those who telephone the Board will reach it on the first try, and those visiting a Board office will be helped within 5 minutes of their appointment. Those who do not have an appointment will not have wait more than 30 minutes, and if an applicant cannot come to a Board office, a Board representative may be able to visit him or her at home or at one of the Board's regularly scheduled service locations.

2. Can an application be filed prior to a person's actual retirement date?

The Board accepts annuity applications up to three months in advance of an annuity beginning date, which allows the Board to complete the processing of most new claims by a person's retirement date. However, applications for employee disability annuities cannot be filed until an employee is no longer in compensated railroad service. Compensated service includes the receipt of pay for time lost, some wage continuation payments, or any other employer compensation precluding the payment of railroad retirement benefits.

To expedite the filing process, applicants should contact the Board to schedule time for a pre-retirement consultation and also to confirm their eligibility and be advised as to the required documents. The consultation can be conducted in person, or by telephone, with a Board representative who will provide an annuity estimate, explain a retiree's benefit rights and responsibilities, and answer related questions.

3. What are some of the documents required with an application?

√ All applicants have to furnish proof of their age.

√ All applicants should be prepared to furnish the notice of any social security benefit award or other social security claim determination.

√ An employee may be required to submit information regarding any other Federal, State or local government pension for which he or she also qualifies, as well as certain other payments not covered by railroad retirement or social security, such as from a non-profit organization or from a

foreign government or a foreign employer.

√ An employee or survivor filing for a disability annuity is required to submit supporting medical information from his or her treating physician, as well as any reports or records from recent hospitalizations. He or she may also be asked to go for one or more specialized medical examinations. If an employee disability applicant is receiving workers' compensation or public disability benefits, notice of the amount and beginning date of such payments must be submitted.

√ An employee will have to furnish proof of any military service claimed.

√ A spouse, divorced spouse or widow applying for a railroad retirement annuity must furnish proof of marriage to the employee. A divorced spouse must furnish proof of marriage and divorce form the employee, as well as proof that any subsequent marriages have terminated.

√ A spouse, divorced spouse or survivor also qualified to receive a public service pension must submit information regarding that pension.

√ All applicants have to provide banking information for Direct Deposit.

A booklet, "Furnishing Evidence to Support Your Claim" (Form RB-3), gives detailed information as to the types of proofs that are required when filing for an annuity, as well as sources from which these documents can be obtained. The booklet is available free of charge at any Board office.

Form G-844 provides specific information for those filing for a disability annuity about the disability process. This form is also available free of charge at any Board office.

4. What is the retroactivity of a railroad retirement application?

The retroactivity of a railroad retirement annuity application is limited to one year for disability annuities and six months for full age annuities. Reduced age annuities to those ages 60-61 with 30 years of service and their spouses can also have up to six months' retroactivity; there is no retroactivity for other reduced age annuities. Also, an employee and spouse must be age 60 or 62 for a full month before a reduced age annuity can be paid; and a spouse must be age 60 for a full month before an unreduced annuity can be paid.

Retroactivity for widow(er)s ages 60-61 is six months if it does not increase the age reduction (this does not apply to surviving divorced spouses or remarried widow(er)s. Otherwise, there is generally no retroactivity for reduced age widow(er)s annuities.

5. Are retiring railroad employees required to relinquish their rights to their railroad job?

An employee annuity based on age cannot be paid until the employee stops railroad employment and gives up any rights to return to work for a railroad employer. While an annuity based on disability is not paid until an employee has stopped working for a railroad, employment rights need not be relinquished until the employee attains full retirement age, currently age 65. However, in order for a supplemental annuity to be paid by the Board, or for an eligible spouse to begin receiving annuity payments, a disabled annuitant under full retirement age must relinquish employment rights. And, regardless of age and/or earnings, no railroad retirement annuity is payable for any month in which a retired or disabled employee annuitant, a spouse annuitant or a survivor annuitant works for a railroad employer.

Railroad retirement annuitants may work in non-railroad employment, but benefits may be reduced if a beneficiary under age 70 works after retirement and earnings exceed annual exempt amounts. Additional earnings deductions are assessed if a retired or disabled employee annuitant, or a spouse annuitant, works for his or her last pre-retirement non-railroad employer, regardless of age or the level of earnings.

Special restrictions also apply to any earnings by disabled employees.

6. How soon after filing can an applicant expect payment?

Under the Board's Customer Service Plan, persons who filed for their railroad retirement employee or spouse annuity in advance will receive their first payment, or a decision, within 35 days of the beginning date of their annuity. Persons who did not file in advance will receive their first payment, or a decision, within 65 days of the date they filed their application. Those who filed for a railroad retirement survivor annuity or lump-sum benefit will receive their first payment, or a decision, within 65 days of the date they filed their applica-

(Continued on next page)

...Applying for a Railroad Retirement Annuity

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tion, or became entitled to benefits, if later. Widows or widow(er)s who are already receiving a spouse annuity will receive their first payment, or a decision, within 35 days of the date the Board receives notice of the employee's death.

For disability annuities, no payment can be made until all medical evidence has been evaluated. Consequently, an annuity based on disability takes longer to process than an annuity based on age and service. And, a waiting period of five months is required after the onset of disability before disability annuity payments can begin. In any case, persons who filed for a railroad retirement disability annuity will receive a decision on their claim within 105 days from the date they filed their application. If they are entitled to disability benefits, they will receive their first payment within 25 days of the date of that decision, or earliest payment date, whichever is later.

Of course, claims for some benefits may take longer to handle than others if they are more complex, or if information from other people or organizations is needed. If this happens, the Board will provide an explanation and an estimate of the time required to make a decision.

ATTENTION: ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE WORKED WITH OR AROUND ASBESTOS OR ASBESTOS-CONTAINING PRODUCTS (WHETHER OR NOT SUFFERING FROM AN ASBESTOS-RELATED MEDICAL CONDITION)

THE GEORGINE (FORMERLY CARLOUGH) CLASS ACTION HAS BEEN TERMINATED

All Georgine class members are herby notified that the Georgine class was decertified (ended) and there is no settlement. Any tolling or suspension of the statute of limitations against the CCR defendants ended as of August 5, 1997. Therefore, any former Georgine class member who has a claim for an asbestos-related condition must file that claim in court within the time allowed under state law.

In January 1993, a proposed class action settlement known as Georgine v. Amchem Products, Inc. was filed in the United States District court in Philadelphia. (The Georgine class action was formerly known as the Carlough class action.) The class action involved the proposed settlement of personal injury asbestos claims against the companies that are members of the Center for Claims Resolution (CCR).

The U. S. Supreme Court held that this class action could not go forward, and the class action was decertified (ended) on August 5, 1997. Accordingly, any tolling or suspension of the statue of limitations for claims against the CCR companies ended on August 5, 1997. Any asbestos personal injury claim against a CCR company must be filed in court in a timely fashion under state law.

All class members should direct any further questions about this notice to their own counsel, or to one of the following class counsel, who were appointed by the U.S. District Court as counsel for the Georgine class:

Gene Locks, Esquire
Greitzer and Locks
1500 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, PA 19102
(800) 334-1147
Fax (215) 985-2960

Ronald L. Motley, Esquire
Joseph F. Rice, Esquire
Ness, Motley, Loadholt, Richardson & Poole
151 Meeting Street Suite 600
Charleston, SC 29402
(843) 720-9000
Fax (843) 577-7513

West Valley Union Club Builds Life Care Center for Retirees

In a significant development for organized labor, groundbreaking was started in mid-November in Peoria, Arizona for a precedent-setting, 550-unit life care resort for retired union members and their spouses.

The AFL-CIO Union Life Resort will be built on 35 acres at 103rd Avenue and Olive Avenue. Applications are now being accepted, and occupancy is expected in January 2000.

The life care center will feature 450 one and two bedroom apartments designed for independent living. Each apartment will have two bathrooms. Assisted-living support will be available as needed from the resort's own home health care staff at no charge.

There also will be a 50 skilled nursing units and a 50-bed unit offering care to residents who suffer from Alzheimer's disease, with assistance in all units at no charge.

Prices for the apartments are expected to range from $70,000 for the smallest units to $120,000 for the largest apartments.

Monthly maintenance fees are expected to range from $855 to $1,299 for the first person, plus $450 for a second resident. The fee will include: two meals a day served in a restaurant setting; access to a snack bar; all utilities except telephone; weekly housekeeping and linen service; plus all of the residents' medical needs. Washers and dryers will be available for personal laundry.

An on-site recreation center will offer a range of activities, including exercises, a swimming pool, Jacuzzi, craft and wood shops, card and game room, and miniature golf and shuffleboard. A professional-level golf course is located only minutes away.

Also on the grounds will be an affordable, full-service mortuary together with a beautiful chapel and meeting rooms.

The center is the longtime dream of "Sy" Sylvan Hubrig, president of the 2,000 member West Valley Union Club.

"We want to show nonunion workers and union haters how being part of organized labor will pay off for our members in retirement," said Hubrig, whose union club members hail from 84 international unions.

"This center will demonstrate that union members can retire with dignity in a first-class resort setting," added Hubrig, who also is chief executive officer of the AFL-CIO West Valley Union Club Life Care Center, Inc., the nonprofit organization that will own and operate the center.

"If we don't take care of our own, no one else will," he said. "That's why we belong to unions in the first place."

Architect for the project is Durrant Architects of Phoenix, Arizona. The general contractor is McCarthy Construction Company of Phoenix. Drake Management Services of Scottsdale, Arizona will provide food service.

Financing for the AFL-CIO Union Life Resort was accomplished through a $57 million bond issue issued by Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc., and purchased by the AFL-CIO Housing Trust.

Hubrig said the AFL-CIO Union Life Resort will be the first full life care center in Arizona not affiliated with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's program of government subsidies, and is the first of its kind in the United States and Canada.

The center will be built by unionized tradespeople and, when it is completed, its employees all will be union members.

Applications are being accepted on a first-come, first served basis, and currently is being sought from the more than 50,000 retired union members currently living in Arizona. After the requests of Arizona residents are satisfied, residency will be open to retired members of the 84 international unions in the United States and Canada.

For more information contact "Sy" Sylvan Hubrig at (602) 933-1478.

Auditor's Report on Finances

As provided for in Article I, Section 68 of the Constitution, the Chairman of the Grand Board of Trustees caused the examination and audit of Grand Lodge financial records for the fiscal year July 1, 1997, to June 30, 1998, by certified public accountants. The firm Geissler & Associates was selected for the task.

The audit was completed and submitted to the Grand Board of Trustees on August 28, 1998. Copies were furnished to each Local Lodge and General Committee on September 21, 1998. In a written report the auditors stated:

"In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and statements of income and capital and cash flows present fairly the financial position of the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen at June 30, 1998, and the results of its recorded transactions and cash flows for the year ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year."

GENERAL FUND
Summary Statement of Income, Expenses and Capital

INCOME:		
Per capita tax, initiation fees, dues, donations, refunds	$3,044,131.55	
Sales of supplies, services, books, advertising, subscriptions	18,184.36	
Interest and rental income	271,183.47	
		$3,333,499.38
EXPENSES:		
Salaries, payroll taxes, insurance	$1,583,891.71	
Travel expenses	326,833.35	
Office expenses	314,017.24	
Association per capita, dues, subscriptions	97,906.37	
Attorney fees, professional services	214,237.66	
Depreciation	61,608.75	
Building expenses	259,860.30	
Convention, Meeting expenses	69,325.54	
Signalman's Journal and Update	136,130.70	
Allocation to Contingent Fund	71,336.00	
		3,135,147.62
NET INCOME (LOSS)		198,351.76
CAPITAL -- June 30, 1997		938,890.74
Transfer of Kemper Mutual Fund Dividends earned during fiscal year 06/30/95 from the Contingent Fund		40,952.36
CAPITAL -- June 30, 1998		$1,178,194.86

CONTINGENT FUND
Summary Statement of Income, Expenses and Capital

INCOME:		
Dividends	$2,027.21	
Allocation into Contingent Fund	71,336.00	
		$ 73,363.21
EXPENSES:		0.00
NET INCOME (LOSS)		73,363.21
CAPITAL -- June 30, 1997		3,113,388.17
Transfer of Kemper Mutual Fund Dividends earned during fiscal year 06/30/95		(40,952.36)
CAPITAL -- June 30, 1998		$3,145,799.02

Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen

Balance Sheet
June 30, 1998

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS	Combined	General Fund	Contingent Fund
Cash	$ 681,835.83	$ 393,295.89	$ 288,539.94
U.S. Treasury Obligations	1,604,375.00	--	1,604,375.00
Securities - at cost	1,360,223.51	62,506.82	1,297,716.69
Accounts Receivable	41,630.90	25,281.91	16,348.99
Accts. Rec.-Contingent Fund	79,243.60	79,243.60	--
Accts. Rec.-General Fund	18,062.00	--	18,062.00
Prepaid Expenses	53,976.70	53,976.70	--
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	3,839,347.54	614,304.92	3,225,042.62
FIXED ASSETS			
Land, Mt. Prospect, IL	140,000.00	140,000.00	--
Building, Mt. Prospect, IL	504,918.08	504,918.08	--
Building Equipment	--	--	--
Telephone Equipment	8,350.63	8,350.63	--
Office furniture & equip.	83,615.11	83,615.11	--
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	736,883.82	736,883.82	--
TOTAL ASSETS	$4,576,231.36	$1,351,188.74	$3,225,042.62

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accts. Payable-General Fund	$79,243.60	$ --	$79,243.60
Accts. Payable-Contingent Fund	18,062.00	18,062.00	--
Accounts Payable	45,983.84	45,983.84	--
Accrued payroll taxes	(1,051.96)	(1,051.96)	--
Accrued real estate taxes	110,000.00	110,000.00	--
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	$ 252,237.48	$ 172,993.88	79,243.60
CAPITAL			
General Fund	$ 1,178,194.86	$ 1,178,194.86	$ --
Contingent Fund	3,145,799.02	--	3,145,799.02
TOTAL CAPITAL	$4,323,993.88	$ 1,178,194.86	$3,145,799.02
TOTAL	$4,576,231.36	$1,351,188.74	$3,225,042.62

Federal Railroad Administration Phone Numbers

When BRS members have a question about safety or how Federal Regulations apply to their workplace they often do not know who to contact. The following list consists of the Washington, D.C. offices and eight regional addresses and phone numbers of the FRA.

FRA Office of Safety
Headquarters 800-RAIL990

Mailing Address:
4007th Street SW
Washington, DC 20590

Office Location:
1120 Vermont Ave.
Washington, DC 20005

Acting Associate Administrator for Safety	George Gavalla	202-632-3310
Acting Deputy Associate Administrator for Safety Compliance & Program Implementation	Michael Logue	202-632-3309
Deputy Associate Administrator for Safety Standards & Program Development	Grady C. Cothen, Jr.	202-632-3309
RSAC Coordinator	Vicky McCully	202-632-3330
	Trish Paolella	202-632-3328
		Fax 202-632-3877
Director, Office of Safety Enforcement	Edward R. English	202-632-3349
Operating Practices	Douglas Taylor	202-632-3346
Hazardous Materials	Edward Pritchard	202-632-3348
Signal & Train Control	William Goodman	202-632-3353
Motive Power & Equipment	Ronald Newman	202-632-3345
Track	William O'Sullivan	202-632-3347
Director, Office of Safety Analysis	John G. Leeds, Jr.	202-632-3304
Planning & Evaluation	Mark Weihofen	202-632-3303
System Support	Robert Finkelstein	202-632-3386
Highway Rail Crossing & Trespasser	Bruce George	202-632-3312

Regional Offices

Region 1
Mark McKeon, Regional Administrator
55 Broadway Room 1077
Cambridge, MA 02142
617-494-2302 880-RAIL991

Region 2
David Meyers, Regional Adminstrator
International Plaza II Suite 550
Lester, PA 19113
610-521-8200 800-RAIL992

Region 3
Fred Dennin, Regional Administrator
61 Forsythe Street, SW Suite 16T20
Atlanta, GA 30303-3104
404-562-3800 800-RAIL993

Region 4
Laurence Hasvold, Regional Administrator
111 N. Canal Street, Suite 655
Chicago, IL 60606
312-353-6203 800-RAIL040

Region 5
John Megary, Regional Administrator
8701 Bedford Euless Road, Suite 425
Hurst, TX 76053
817-284-8142 800-RAIL995

Region 6
Darrell Tisor, Regional Adminstrator
1100 Main Street, City Center Square
Kansas City, MO 64105
816-426-2497 800-RAIL996

Region 7
Alvin Settje, Regional Administrator
801 I Street, Suite 466
Sacramento, CA 95814
916-498-6540 800-RAIL997

Region 8
Dick Clairmont, Regional Administrator
703 Broadway, Room 650
Vancouver, WA 98660
360-696-7536 800-RAIL998

We wanted to introduce you to the decision makers at Saturn.

But it's hard to fit 9,600 people into one photograph.

Before we built the first Saturn, we built a partnership between labor and management. So, here in Spring Hill, we share responsibility. Offer opinions and insight. Even eat lunch together. After all, we just want to build a really good car. If you happen to be in Spring Hill, stop by and meet the people behind each and every Saturn. Oh, and bring extra film.

SATURN.

[$13,195] *That's the M.S.R.P. of this 1999 Saturn SL2, including AC, retailer prep and transportation. Of course, total cost will vary seeing how options and state-required equipment are extra, as are things like tax and license. Each retailer sets its own price, which may differ from the price above. ©1998 Saturn Corporation.*

A DIFFERENT KIND *of* COMPANY. A DIFFERENT KIND *of* CAR.

Continuous Membership

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, in recognition of BRS members' contributions to the Signalman's craft and their dedication to the principle of trade unionism, has established a Continuous Service program to honor longtime BRS members. Continuous service lapel pins are presented to members every five years, beginning with their 25th year of membership.

The following is a list of the members who recently received Continuous Service pins in recognition of their years as BRS members:

50 YEARS	**LOCAL**
E.M. Redden	64

45 YEARS	**LOCAL**
K.L. Williams	141

40 YEARS	**LOCAL**
B.H. Schultz	81
M.E. Campbell	28
S.R. Bush	68
R.T. Radziewicz	84
L.P. Erickson	228

35 YEARS	**LOCAL**
H.D. Williams	41
R.W. Parker	81
T.L. Mitchell	8
J.W. Miller	84
R.L. Houck Jr	155
T.S. Christian	84
K.W. Barto	2
J.L. Towner	31
D.H. Kuhns	31
D.A. Krause	28
C.T. Green	31
W.L. Fain	176
J.W. Boyer	152
M.H. Bischoff	33
D.L. Bingman	81
R.J. O'Donnell	213
D.L. McDaniel	157
R.P. Follett	179

30 YEARS	**LOCAL**
R.O. Clanton	179
R.D. Zeis	228
B.J. Woosley	191
B.W. Singleton	141
F.D. Randolph	141
K.A. Pyles	94
W.D. Pickett	77
J.K. Nolan	56
D.B. McCarty	141
D.W. Lynch	141
E.A. Lofgren	56
W.H. Keebler	53
C.D. Iverson	87
D.H. Gerrits	226
G. Flannery Jr	135
C.R. Dockter	226
P.L. Creason	72
R.A. Bryant	174
C.R. Bryant	45
D.L. Abromeit	87
K.A. Rosebure	104
K.L. Reich	168
D.A. Pollock	89
D.J. Phelan	33
R.G. Millsap	72
R.J. Marko	226
R.D. Huber	72
L.D. Drennan	72
J.J. Connolly	58
L.C. Cline	121
L. Clemons Jr	157
R.C. Bodi	10
H.I. Storie	152
G.E. Roberts	107
L.E. Prouty	2
R.L. Newton	91
R.J. Melichar	9
B.J. Little	129
D.B. Gillette	51

25 YEARS	**LOCAL**
D.H. Hartis	49
C.D. Whitfield	16
L.E. Wetch	87
C.W. Stotts	49
W.D. Stephens	49
P.P. Snipes	119
J.J. Robinson	94
R.M. Orich	52
R.E. McKnight	229
M.E. Manska	226
L.A. Lillquist	5
M.P. Lennick	87
J.L. Lempke	8
J.W. Hofstetter	206
G.L. Hite	228
R.D. Harms	119
D.A. Green	49
W.J. Durso	14
J.F. DeLong	33
R.C. Davis	24
J.C. Crews	16
G.V. Cook	123
E.T. Brown Jr	16
S. Borakowski	56
L.E. Bingman	81
L.R. Appleby	49
S.W. Young	72
G.A. Young	72
R.D. Wise	138
R.D. Wells	33
D.J. Watson	162
R.N. Van Winkle	8
C.D. Upchurch	16
J. Tyler	56
J.J. Steinger	56
J.R. Snyder	31
W.C. Robinson Jr	93
P.M. Prusinski	56
J.W. Pool	129
W.B. Paul III	16
K.E. Naslund	103
T.R. Macken	229
R.F. Iorio Jr	56
K.D. Forson	216

(Continued on next page)

...Continuous Membership

(Continued from previous page)

R.F. Englert	13	M.P. Spitznagel	49	A.C. Joyner	16
D.E. Cureington	107	L.R. Sorensen	111	T.W. Jones	130
J.B. Coward	40	A.F. Saunders	111	R.M. Johnson	121
R.V. Cefalo	93	A.H. Rogoski	141	G.W. Holmes Jr	72
R.G. Carter	147	O.H. Richie	103	C.M. Hanton	72
H.A. Carroll	49	C.A. Nasta	56	J.D. Grisham	71
T.F. Branch	158	T.E. Mutta	110	B.L. Greene	168
M.C. Blackman	55	J.R. Mills	16	M.R. Galloway	16
D.P. Watt	24	R.L. McPhail	72	R.T. Davis	183
G.P. Vincelli	60	R.L. Lyons	99	C.H. Coovert III	136
A. Ventola Jr	56	R.L. Lee	49	A.L. Cofield	16
R.K. Umstadt	56	J.C. Kreeb	56	S.G. Calderone	228
		R.L. Kalbaugh	31	J.W. Boothe	49

Labor History

1958: Labor's Banner Political Year

by Jon Bloom

Forty years ago this fall, American labor beat back the strongest employer political offensive since the enactment of the Taft-Hartley law eleven years earlier. In the 1958 mid-term elections, six states including California and Ohio considered "right-to-work" referenda that would have outlawed the union shop under Taft-Hartley's notorious section 14-b. But in a campaign resembling the recent one against the "Paycheck Protection" proposal in California, in 1958 union people and their allies turned the tide, defeating right-to-work in five of the six states, sweeping into office a new generation of pro-labor U.S. Senators, and setting the stage for the Democratic recapture of the White House from the Republicans in 1960.

Business and Republicans Set Out to "Curb Labor"

Taft-Hartley's section 14-b permitted states to enact "right-to-work" laws. Within one decade after 1947 most southern and a number of Plains states had outlawed the union shop. In 1956 and 1957, organized business and its Republican Party allies launched efforts to enact right-to-work in northern and mid-western states where unions were strongest. In 1957, the Indiana state legislature passed right-to-work, and a similar bill almost passed in Connecticut.

In early 1958, business coalitions gathered money and signatures to place referenda on the Fall 1958 ballots in California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Ohio, and Washington. The grassroots sounding "Ohioans for the Right to Work" was actually organized by the Chamber of Commerce, General Electric, Timken Roller Bearing, Armco Steel and other corporations. But some early polls showed majority support for the referenda. Business Week boasted that unions were on the defensive in this latest major push to "curb labor."

"Industrial Majority Rule"

The recently merged AFL-CIO and its new political arm, the Committee on Political Education (COPE) responded with massive registration and fund-raising drives, and a defense of the union shop as "nothing more than industrial majority rule," thereby linking it to core American values.

In Colorado, the AFL-CIO noticed that surveys showed that many of those expressing sympathy for "right-to-work" did not know what the term meant. The Federation organized a citizens committee against right-to-work to communicate to the state's voters, and in the words of Colorado AFL-CIO President George Cavendish, chose a calm educational approach, "rather than running around screaming and having cartoons showing labor in chains and that sort of thing."

In Ohio, the state AFL and CIO, though not yet merged, formed a special organization, United Organized Labor of Ohio," to fight the right-to-work proposal. It registered 200,000 new voters, the

(Continued on next page)

...Labor History

(Continued from previous page)
majority as Democrats, including 40,000 Black voters registered in a special Operation Registration drive coordinated with the Ohio NAACP.

COPE made a particular effort to educate union members on how right-to-work would weaken their organizations, and as a result COPE raised more voluntary contributions from union members in 1958, a "mid-term" election, than it had in the Presidential election year of 1956.

A Sweeping Victory

In November, right-to-work was decisively defeated in four of the six state referenda, and narrowly defeated in another. In addition, according to political scientist Alan Draper's history of COPE, "Democratic Party candidates reaped the harvest of COPE's work."

In Colorado, the vote was 319,000 to 200,000, or 61% to 39%, rejecting right-to-work. In Washington, a strongly unionized state with a well-organized COPE, the vote was similar: 600,000 to 340,000, against right-to-work. In Idaho, a state with less than one-quarter of the work force unionized, right-to-work was defeated 121,000 to 118,000, or 51% to 49%.

Ohio rejected right-to-work by a landslide 2 million to 1.1 million, or 63% to 37%. Republican Senator John Bricker, who had not lost a statewide election in 22 years, went down to defeat, as did incumbent Republican Governor William O'Neill, and the Democrats captured the state legislature.

In California right-to-work lost by 3 million to 2 million, or 60% to 40%. An increase of 300,000 registered voters resulted in a record turnout, and William Knowland, the former Senate Minority leader who resigned from Congress to run for Governor and, according to Draper, "made the alleged power of unions the dominant theme of his campaign," went down to defeat.

Only in Kansas did right-to-work forces win, by a vote of 400,000 to 300,000. Kansas had only 130,000 union members. Perhaps more important, the pro right-to-work campaign was well financed by Boeing, Cessna, and other corporations in the state, and over a three-year period it mobilized business people, produced displays at all 50 Kansas county fairs, produced three films, and blitzed the media in the final week of the 1958 campaign.

Reaping the Harvest

Victorious COPE-endorsed candidates included new U.S. Senators Philip Hart of Michigan, Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, Vance Hartke of Indiana, and Edmund Muskie of Maine, all of whom had distinguished and pro-labor records in the years to come. Mobilizing members, working with allies, and educating on the issues, labor in 1958 stopped "right-to-work" from spreading and elected its own champions to State Houses and Congress. James L. McDevitt, COPE Director at the time, exulted: "More than anything else, this campaign proved that when labor is aroused and forgets its differences it in turn can arouse the people."

CHANGE OF STATUS FORM

Please advise us of any changes. If you move or if the mailing label on this issue of The Signalman's Journal fails to reflect a current address or receiving party, please fill out this form, tape or paste the mailing label in the space provided and mail the form to:

The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen
Box U
Mount Prospect IL 60056-9048
Attn. Records Dept.

Name _____

Street or Box No. _____

(City) _____ **(State)** ___ **(Zip Code)** _____

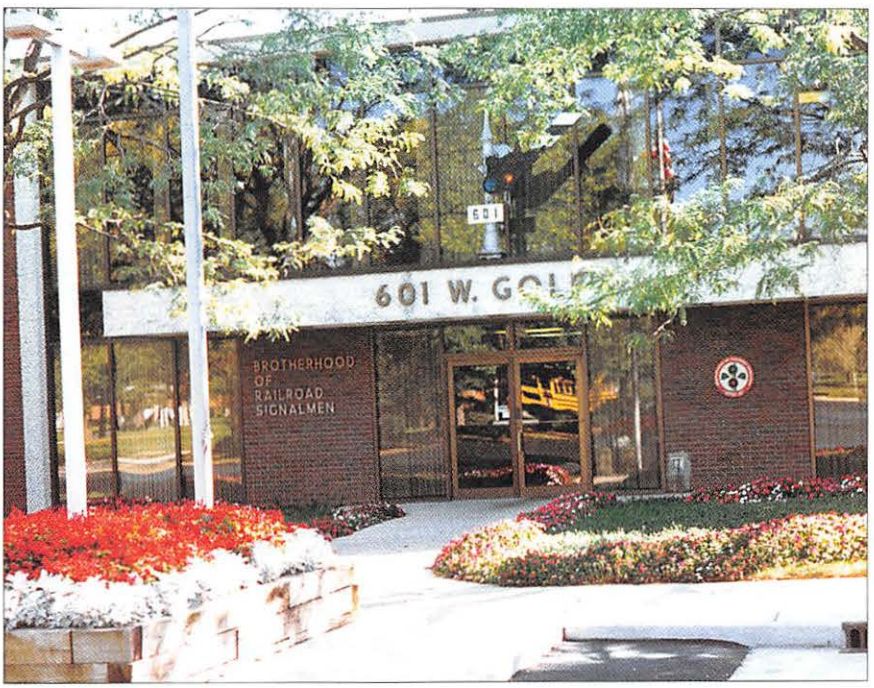
Local No. _____ **Cert. No.** _____

Active( ) Retired( ) Non-Member( ) Deceased( )

(Check appropriate member status)

Attach mailing label or write information here:

Season's Greetings



From The Officers And Staff Of Grand Lodge

Grand Executive Council and General Committee Meetings

(l-r front row) Joe Mattingly, VP Midwest, Dennis Boston VP-Northeast, Dan Pickett, President, Richard Foley, Secretary-Treasurer, Jerry Boles, Grand Lodge Representative, (l-r back row) Tim DePaepe, Director of Research, Walt Barrows, Trustee, Charlie McGraw, VP-NRAB, Floyd Mason, VP-Southeast, Bill Saar Jr., Trustee, George Jones, VP-Grand Lodge, Val Van Artsdalen, VP-West, and Bill Wilson, Trustee.

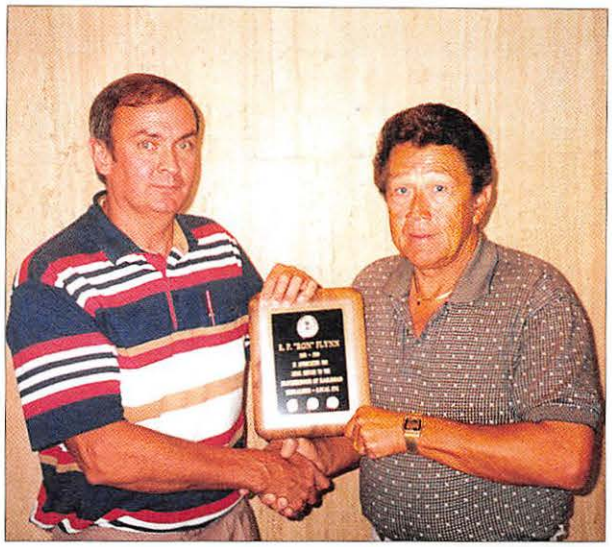
The Grand Executive Council members discuss merger related issues during their regular meeting.

(left and lower right) Southeast General Committee members talk CSXT merger issues during their annual meeting.

Members of the CSXT/NS/Conrail negotiating committee discuss merger related issues during a labor caucus. (l-r) Chairman, Floyd Mason, NEGC & Belt General Chairman, Steve Ellison, UGC Financial Secretary, Terry Hedges and UGC General Chairman, Roland McKenzie.

RETIREMENTS

(l-r) Local 154 President Karl R. Dunkle presents a retirement plaque to Local Chairman Ron Flynn acknowledging his 25 years of service to Local 154.

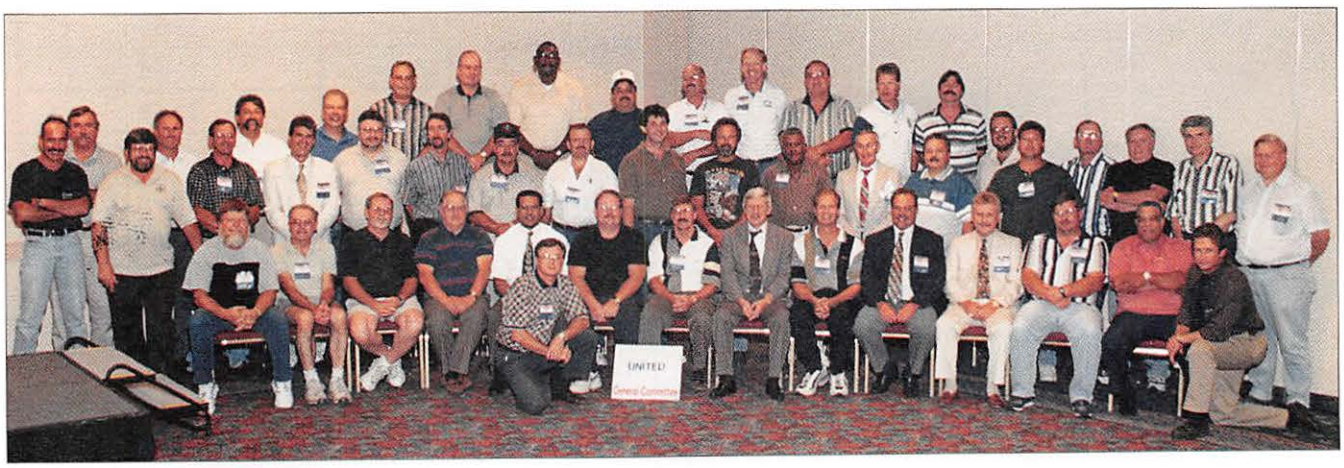


47th Regular Convention Photographs

The following photographs from the 47th Regular Convention were not included in the October issue of The Signalman's Journal because of a delay from the photograph processing company.

(left photo) Delegates from the Soo Line General Committee pose for a photograph.

(right photo) Vice President-West Val Van Artsdalen addresses the Convention Delegates.



United General Committee Members at the 47th Regular Convention

CLOTH EMBLEM of BRS logo has white letters with red and black border, steam and diesel locomotives and green-over-red searchlight signal. Ideal for hats and jackets!

COASTERS are 3-inch diameter plastic with full-color BRS logo.

BRS MASTER NATIONAL AGREEMENT BOOK contains the basic provisions of national agreements negotiated with U.S. railroads and the BRS. The loose-leaf binder with 2-inch rings makes it easy to update or add additional materials, such as local agreements.

SIGNAL TRAINING COURSE as developed by Canadian National Ry., is used in signal training programs by many U.S. railroads. This modern premier training manual contains 4 volumes and 31 sections in one 3-inch binder. (copyrighted)

HISTORY OF THE BRS, ***"THE FIRST 75"*** as written by the late A.E. Lyon, who was BRS president 1934-1945. Contains the Brotherhood's history from its formation in 1901 through 1976. BRS members will enjoy reading about their Brotherhood's history and development.

BELT BUCKLE made of solid brass with BRS logo.

KEY TAGS made of solid brass with BRS logo and bound leather backing.

LAPEL PIN/TIE TACK has the BRS searchlight signal logo with outline and letters in gold. 5/8" in diameter. Makes an ideal hat pin!

DECALS have the BRS searchlight logo and are available in two diameter sizes - 2" & 4". The 2" decals have a **reflective** image of the BRS searchlight signal and are the perfect size for hard hats. The 4" decals have a **non-reflective** image of the BRS searchlight signal and are the perfect size for windows and bumpers. These pressure-sensitive decals are long-lasting and easy to apply.

GOLF CAPS have the BRS cloth colorlight emblem stitched into the front. Made of medium-weight cotton, they have an adjustable head band and come in six attractive colors (White, Black, Red, Grey, Brown Comouflage and Green Camouflage).

GOLF SHIRTS are made of a cotton/polyester blend and have the BRS colorlight logo embroidered in red and green. These comfortable shirts have a right hand breast pocket and are available only in white and in men's sizes.

WINDBREAKERS made of light-weight red nylon, have the cloth BRS colorlight emblem, two slash pockets, elastic wrist band and a bottom drawstring.

SPORTS STYLE JACKETS have a medium-weight polyester/cotton blend shell with a nylon lining, elastic wrist and waist bands. Embroidered four-color BRS emblem. Available in light grey only.

WOOL/LEATHER BRS JACKETS have a heavy-weight wool shell, a nylon lining, with leather sleeves and collar. Embroidered four-color BRS emblem. Available in black only.

Minimum order accepted is $15.00 (U.S. Funds)

Make check or money order payable to:
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen

Mail payment and order to:
Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen
Box U
Mount Prospect, IL 60056-9048

NAME _____

CERTIFICATE NUMBER _____

STREET _____

CITY _____

STATE / ZIP _____

The Signalman's Store

ORDER FORM

Please send me the following:

Item		Quantity Ordered	Price Each	Total $
Cloth Emblems			$ 2.50	
Coasters			.35	
BRS Master National Agreement (loose-leaf binder)			10.00	
Signal Training Course CN Edition - 4 volumes with binder			50.00	
History of the BRS *"The First 75"*			10.00	
Belt Buckle			12.00	
Key Tags			7.00	
Lapel Pin / Tie Tack			4.50	
Ref. Decals	2-inch		.25	
Non-Ref. Decals	4-inch		.20	
Camouflage Golf Caps NEW!!!	Brown		9.00	
	Green		9.00	
Golf Caps	White		9.00	
	Black		9.00	
	Red		9.00	
	Grey		9.00	
Golf Shirts	Med.		19.00	
	Large		19.00	
	X-Lg.		19.00	
Windbreakers	Small		22.50	
	Med.		22.50	
	Large		22.50	
	X-Lg.		22.50	
Sports Style Jackets	Med.		45.00	
	Large		45.00	
	X-Lg.		45.00	
	XX-Lg.		45.00	
Wool/Leather BRS Jackets NEW!!!	Med.		150.00	
	Large		150.00	
	X-Lg.		150.00	
	XX-Lg.		150.00	
TOTAL AMOUNT ENCLOSED				

FELA Directory - BRS Counsel

When Signalmen suffer a work-related injury or illness, BRS members or their families are encouraged to determine their rights and benefits under the Federal Employers' Liability Act before agreeing to any settlement with the railroad employer. The Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen has designated the attorneys listed in this directory to serve as qualified counsel for BRS members in employee injury cases covered by FELA.

Attorneys are listed by state and are designated to serve BRS members living or working in the general region of their offices. Designation of FELA counsel is by authority of the BRS Executive Council only.

BRS members are encouraged to provide information regarding FELA cases, including criticism or commendations regarding the service of designated counsel, and information on injuries and settlements. This information, which will be used in the continuing evaluation of this program, should be sent to W. D. Pickett, President, Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen, Box U, Mount Prospect, IL 60056-9048.

***Bold** print denotes additions or changes since the last issue of the Journal.*

ALABAMA
W.C. Tucker Jr.
Lucs, Alvis & Walsh
Two Chase Corporate Drive
Suite 460
Birmingham, AL 35244
(205) 733-1595
Fax (205) 733-8683

CALIFORNIA
James F. Gilwee
The Crow Law Firm
700 E Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-1209
Tel. (916) 441-2980
800-345-2889 (CA),
800-445-2889

Jay A. Kaplan
Kaplan Law Corporation
5909 W. 3rd St.
Los Angeles, CA 90036
Tel. (213) 930-2744,
800-552-7526

Frederick L. Nelson
Hildebrand, McLeod & Nelson
414 - 13th St.
Oakland, CA 94612-2603
Tel. (510) 451-6732
800-448-7575 (CA),
800-447-7500

COLORADO
John J. Rossi
Rossi, Cox, Kiker & Inderwish
12203 East 2nd Ave.
Denver, CO 80011-8399
Tel. (303) 366-3501
800-421-6859 (CO),
800-325-4014

ILLINOIS
Frank W. Petro
Petro & Petro
310 S. Michigan Ave., Suite 1310
Chicago, IL 60604
Tel. (312) 362-9596,
800-472-5729

Daniel J. Downes
Hoey, Farina & Downes
542 S. Dearborn, Suite 200
Chicago, IL 60605
Tel. (312) 939-1212,
888-425-1212
Fax (312) 939-7842

MASSACHUSETTS
Robert T. Naumes
Thornton, Early & Naumes
100 Summer Street, 30th Floor
Boston, MA 02110
Tel. (617) 720-1333, Fax (617) 720-2445, 800-431-4600

MINNESOTA
Robert N. Stone
Hunegs, Stone,
Koenig & LeNeave
1650 International Centre
900 Second Ave. South
Minneapolis, MN 55402
Tel. (612) 339-4511,
800-328-4340

MISSOURI
John T. "Jack" Peak
Hubbel, Sawyer, Peak, O'Neal & Napier
106 West 14th St., 12th Floor
Kansas City, MO 64105-1992
Tel. (816) 221-5666, 800-821-5257 Fax:(816) 221-5259

Drew C. Baebler
Bauer & Baebler
Suite 350
1010 Market Street
St. Louis, MO 63101
Tel. (314)-241-7700, 800-682-4529, Fax (314) 241-0003

NEW MEXICO
Jay Thomas Youngdahl
Youngdahl, Sadin & Morgan
2929 Coors Blvd., N.W.,
Suite 100
Albuquerque, NM 87120
Tel. (505) 836-7446,
800-256-8072

NEW YORK
Ira M. Maurer
Elkind, Flynn & Maurer
11 Martine Avenue
White Plains, NY 10606
Tel.(914) 948-3131
Fax(914) 948-FELA

Michael Flynn
Elkind, Flynn & Maurer
1205 Franklin Avenue
Garden City, NY 11530
Tel.(516) 877-1234
Fax (516) 877-1177

OHIO
James B. Blumenstiel
Blumenstiel, Huhn, Wood & Adams
261 W. Johnstown Rd.
Columbus, OH 43230
Tel. (614) 475-9511
800-346-5728 (OH),
800-346-5729

Harold S. Stern
Chattman, Gaines & Stern
1400 Renaissance Center
1350 Euclid Avenue Suite 1400
Cleveland, OH 44115-1817
Tel. (216) 781-1700,
800-321-1700

OREGON
Zig I. Zakovics
Bricker, Zakovics, Querin,
Thompson & Ritchie, P.C.
One Main Place
101 SW Main Street Suite 915
Portland, OR 97204-3217
Tel. (503) 226-1151, 800-547-8811 Fax: (503) 273-9136

PENNSYLVANIA
Joseph A. Coffey, Jr.
Coffey & Kaye
Two Bala Plaza, Suite 718
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004
Tel. (610) 668-9800
800-336-2500 (PA),
800-334-2500

Michael Y. Kleeman
Kleeman & Abloeser
The Carlton House, Suite 350
1819 John F. Kennedy Blvd.
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Tel. (215) 963-0187,
800-221-5697

TEXAS
Weldon Granger
Jones & Granger
10000 Memorial Dr., Suite 888
Houston, TX 77024
Tel. (713) 668-0230
800-392-0620 (TX),
800-231-3359

UTAH
Brent O. Hatch
Johnson & Hatch
10 West Broadway, Suite 400
Salt Lake City, UT 84101
Tel. (801)-363-6363,
800-574-6310

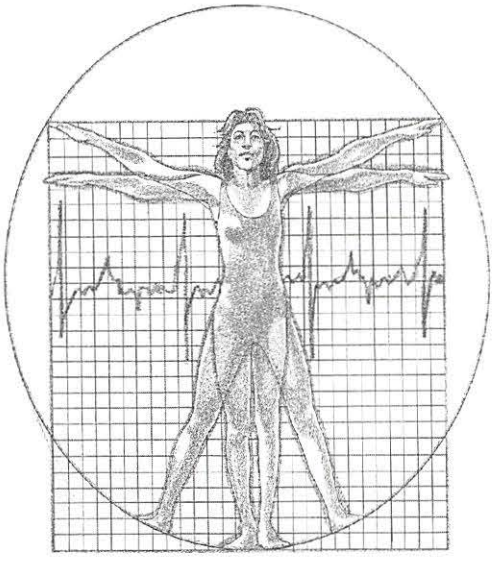
VIRGINIA
Willard J. Moody, Sr.
Moody, Strople & Kloeppel
Commerce Bank Building,
Suite 300
500 Crawford Street
P.O. Box 1138
Portsmouth, VA 23705
Tel. (757) 393-4093,
800-368-1033

Eddie W. Wilson
Wilson, Hajeck & Shapiro
1294 Diamond Springs
P. O. Box 5369
Virginia Beach, VA 23455
Tel. (804)460-7776
800-752-0042

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Larry Mann
Alper, Mann & Weisbaum
1730 K Street, N.W. Suite 1107
Washington, DC 20006
Tel. (202) 298-9191
Fax (202) 290-9194
800-747-6266

BRS BENEFITS DIRECTORY

Where to file claims for all United HealthCare Insurance policies except Plan D:



United HealthCare
Railroad Claims
P.O. Box 30985
Salt Lake City, UT
84130-0985

1-800-842-5252

Where to file claims for United HealthCare Plan D (Under Policy GA-23111):

All claims under GA-23111, Plan D, will be processed in United HealthCare's Salt Lake City office. The new address and telephone number is:

United HealthCare
P.O. Box 30404
Salt Lake City, UT
84130-0404
1-800-809-0453

MetLife Policy GA-23000 Life Insurance Claim Information
MetLife
P.O. Box 6122
Utica, NY 13504-6122
1-800-310-7770

United HealthCare Policy GA-23000
Patient Advocate Program:
1-800-842-4555
United HealthCare Silent Witness Program
To report suspected billing fraud:
1-800-666-FRAUD

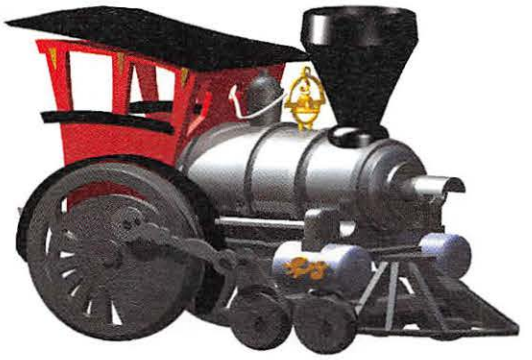
Aetna Managed Care Membership Services
P.O. Box 7064
Dover, DE
19903-1512
1-800-842-4044

Mental Health and Substance Abuse Benefits
For treatment, claims or inquiries call:
Value Behavioral Health
(VBH)
800-934-7245
(800-934-RAIL)

Supplemental Sickness Benefits under Group Policy No. R-5000
Where to file claims:
Provident Insurance Co.
Group Claims - Franchise Division
P.O. Box 182526
Chattanooga, TN 37402
1-800-542-4231
Fax: (615) 499-3429

Dental Benefits under Group Policy No. GP-12000
Where to file claims:
Aetna Life Insurance Company
P.O. Box 120
Grand Rapids, MI 49501-0120
(616) 942-6400

Managed Pharmacy Benefit
Retail pharmacy network provides medication for acute, short-term care. Mail-order prescription service provides medication for chronic, long-term care. Managed Pharmacy Benefit is available to members covered under United HealthCare Plans GA-23000, GA-23111 Plan D, and GA-46000.
Merck-Medco Rx Services
1-800-842-0070



The Collector's Corner

For Sale: Jim Beam Collectors' Decanter Train Set. Ten cars, including engine and caboose, plus some track. $500.00. Send inquires to: Robert Urban, 808 Quail Park East, Cleburne, Texas, 76031. Phone: (817) 517-5898.

Wanted: Anything and everything from the following railroads: Chicago & Alton, Alton, Missouri Pacific, MK&T, MP, and the GM&O. Please write: Robert Jones, 1114 S. Park, Sedalia, Missouri, 65301. Or E-mail: robertj@murlin.com

Wanted: Switch keys, locks, lanterns and other railroad collectibles from the CB&Q, GN, NP, SP&S, SL&SF and AT&SF. Send inquires to: Jeff S. Gilchrist, P.O. Box 631, Washtucna, WA, 99371-2464.

Wanted: Blue globe for kerosene lantern or lantern with blue globe. Send inquiries to: Joseph J. Hussey, 241 Akiba Road, Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania, 18360 or phone: (717) 620-0258.

Wanted: Locomotive Engineer/Collector is looking for any old signal publications, railroad and signal company manuals. Also any old signal hardware such as relays, searchlight or semaphore mechanisms and complete signals. Send inquiries to: Denny Dollahon, 5249 Vener Avenue, Sacramento, California, 95841-2140.

Wanted: Dwarf colorlight signal, US&S style N-2 or GRS type ME signal head. Also UPRR signal training course manuals wanted. Send inquiries to: Bob Cuozzo, Route 2 Box 75-1, Muldrow, Oklahoma, 74948.

Members who are interested in finding, trading or selling railroad memorabilia may place an ad consisting of 50 words or less with their name, address and phone number. Ads are free to members and will be published on a space permitting basis. Those members interested in placing an ad can send their correspondence to: *The Signalman's Journal, 601 W. Golf Rd., P.O. Box U, Mt. Prospect, IL, 60056.*

For Christmas Cards, Think Union Made

Don't overlook union made as you buy your Christmas-New Year holiday cards.

In retail stores, look for "Plus Mark" brand cards (plus gift wrap, ribbons, and bows.) They are designed and printed by members of UNITE Local 2408.

Also look for Walt-Peterson/American Greetings cards, made by members of Paperworkers (UPIU) Local 298, Sangamon cards, made by members of UPIU Local 637, Warner Press cards, made by members of UPIU Local 1195, and Cleo cards (and Christmas wrap) made by members of UPIU Local 1766.

In addition, there are at least three sources for union-label cards available by mail order to both individuals and organizations:

Brown & Bigelow, of St. Paul, Minnesota; Homestead Cards, Inc., of Salem, Oregon; and the Association of Handicapped Artists Incorporated, of Depew, New York.

More information about each of the mail-order firm's cards can be obtained by contacting them during 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. business hours Monday through Friday as follows:

Brown & Bigelow:
Clifford E. Neal
Account Executive
Barnesville, Maryland
1-301-972-8555, 1-800-447-5576,
(Fax) 1-3010349-5032.

Homestead:
1-800-826-5690, (Fax) 1-503-371-4081.

Handicapped Artists:
1-716-683-4624, (Fax) 1-716-683-9316.

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you'll be sold on our great mortgage and real estate benefits!

Your union membership could save you $850 or more!

For a great deal on your dream house, wake up to the unique advantages of Union Member Mortgage and Real Estate!

▸ To begin with, we offer **competitive rates** and **low down payments.** Plus, when you close your loan with us and use a program real estate agent to buy your home, you'll receive **$350 toward your closing costs.** What's more, if you also sell your current home through the program, you'll **save one-half of one percent on the real estate commission***—that's an average savings of $500 on a $100,000 home.

▸ We even have **strike protection** and disability coverage** that can help you make your payments if you're out of work. So if you want to keep the costs of buying and selling a house down, call us up!

1-800-848-6466

Mon–Fri 8:30am-9pm; Sat 9am-1pm (ET)
Se habla español

UNION MEMBER MORTGAGE AND REAL ESTATE

Your union membership—working for you.

Refinancing Available

Not all mortgage programs/products available in all areas. *The real estate seller's commission discount benefit is not available in AL, KS, MO, NE and WV. **Strike and unemployment/disability fund is not available under bond programs. Financing provided by The Chase Manhattan Bank or Chase Manhattan Mortgage Corporation. Equal Housing Lender